Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,056—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
				Friday.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Sept.
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No assengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from rindisi to London by the Mail route can be btained, and Coupons are issued for places in he Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves e Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to nvey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will e received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of aving their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* apan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, nveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers r Australia tranship at Colombo:—

20th Sept. 4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

n addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for hina and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at y port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
PERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
IESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

eamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and INDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ON	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
RQ. ACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

EAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

y either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

NCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste St. Gothard's, and other routes.

TEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGA-RE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

nnecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

or further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
ssoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 9,

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE nd ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to anzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and welve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare rom Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 7 A. M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. Reed	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th ,,
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 17th Sept., at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,951 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
Smokes Cool!

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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PILSENER BEER

IS Bottled Expressly for the Company.

PILSENER BEER

IS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

PILSENER BEER

HAS good body and colour and a GRAND FLAVOUR.

PILSENER BEER

IS by far the BEST in the Indian Market.

PILSENER BEER

SHOULD be Tried by all lovers of REALLY GOOD Beer.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Price per dozen Bottles	5	12	6	12
Do. ½ do.	3	14	4	6
Do. per Case, 4 dozen Bottles.	22	0	24	10
Do. do. 6 do. ½ do.	22	0	24	10

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

A SPECIAL PARCEL OF—NEW SCARVES AND TIES.

RICH SOFT SILK, VERY STYLISH. } FROM Rs. 1-6. { "BUY NEW GOODS"—THE LAST SHAPES.

HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED HOUSE FOR TIES. } BOMBAY.

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

TOOTH-ACHE CURE — Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

"CHALLENGE"

JUST ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S

BAG TOP CAPS.

VICUNNAS.
HARRIS TWEED.
VELVET CORD.
BLUE SERGE.
HOMESPUNS.

BEST
FINISH,
SILK
LINED.

THORPE AND CO.,

HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	,,
Ramesee, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	,,
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	,,
Non Plus Ultra, 100 ,,	3	0	,,
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	,,

HAVANA CIGARS—

			Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25	in a box	4	0	per Box.
Cordelia	50	,,	5	0	,,
La Odalisca	50	,,	5	0	,,
Vera	25	,,	6	0	,,
Sins Rival	50	,,	7	8	,,
Mi Reina	50	,,	6	0	,,
AMERICAN EAGLE—					
Rothschilds	25	in a box	2	12	,,
Regalia del Principe	100	,,	7	8	,,

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BICYCLES

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz.:—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per xamples given below:—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS:

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

11, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

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EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL, Re. 1-4.
COCOANUT HAIR OIL, Re. 1-4.
ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION, Re. 1-8.
GLYCERINE AND LIME JUICE, Re. 1.
ROSEATE HAIR OIL, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
WHITE HAIR OIL, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
SANATIVE HAIR WASH, Rs. 2.
POMADES of all kinds, Re. 1.

FOR THE TEETH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, Re. 1.
CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
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TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
TOOTH POWDERS, ALL KINDS, 10 As. and Re. 1.
DENTIST'S TOOTH POWDER, Re. 1-8.
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OTTO OF ROSE COLD CREAM, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER, Re. 1.
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PELLICULINE, Re. 1.

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Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer.

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Backgrounds.
Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
,, Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
,, "Solio" ,,
Edward's Specialities.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
,, Cloths.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
,, ,, Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
,, Dry Plates.
Isochromatic Plates.
"Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.
"Kodak" Spools.
Lancaster's Photo Sets.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
,, Thomas's.
,, Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marion's Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts, all sizes.
Opaque Glass Measures.
Plate and Print Washers.
Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands,
Porcelain Washing Troughs
Photo Sets, complete.
Plate Boxes and Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames, 3¼" square and upwards.
Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shew's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignettes.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! — **VALVOLINE** — THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DANCE
WILL BE HELD IN THE
G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL,
ON WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPT., 1893.
GENTLEMEN'S TICKETS, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
will be given by the above Society.
On FRIDAY, the 29th of SEPTEMBER.
Particulars in future Notices.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th September 1893, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of deciding on propositions remaining undetermined.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS' STANDING ORDERS, Rules and Regulations is available for purchase by the Public at the office of the Chief Account Officer, Town Customs' House. Price 12 annas a copy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs' House, 9th September, 1893.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is herby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1893, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Actioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on MONDAY, the 9th day of October. 1893, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of eptember, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.,

THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
of the Best
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
CAIRO—Egypt
Exportation per month:
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.
Non plus Ultra,	No. 1 large	per 100...	5	12
,,	,, 2 Medium	,, 100...	5	0
Superfine	,, C largest	,, 100...	5	8
,,	,, 4 large	,, 100...	4	12
,,	,, 5 Medium	,, 100...	4	0
Extra fine	,, 8 large	,, 100...	3	8
,,	,, 10 Medium	,, 100...	2	12

Sole Agent:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay, and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.
1 case coloured book-muslin.
7 ,, white mulls and jacconetts.
2 ,, coloured blankets.
2 ,, Turkey-red twist.
1 bale striped drill.
E. S. and Co.—110-11—2 cases glassware on account of the concerned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, September 11, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 9, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MEXICAN T CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Cullianjee—

20 bales each 100 pieces grey Mexican T cloth, 32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs. rupee ticket.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Household Furniture (specially made to order) at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, very valuable and handsome substantial-made well-seasoned teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of a pair of magnificent couches with mirror, cabinets, teapoys, wall brackets, wardrobes, cheval glass, iron bedsteads, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The following property will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, Attorney for Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan, of Surat, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Sedick Allana, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, and made between the said Haji Sedick Allána of the one part and the said Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, otherwise known as Rungaree Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, but within the registration sub-district of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 116 1-9 square yards or thereabout, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 32 and Street Nos. 121, 123, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1448, and new No. 7201, old Survey No. 1057, new Survey No. 1934, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the north by the property of Hajee Gazee Aaman, and on or towards the south by the property of Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Soomar Essa, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Attorney for the said mortgagee, at his office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, September 11, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1,500 loaded cartridges.
9 cases Bass beer in quarts.
24 ,, ,, in pints.
1 bale corks.
1 small foot lathe with brass head.
55 pairs ladies' shoes.
1 lot of earthen-ware, consisting of table and dessert plates dishes, &c.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Locksley Hall.
L M / 796 / M M }1290—1 case 14 pieces coating S. W., damaged.
By order of Mr Chutoorbhooj Bhaichundbhai, and on account and at the risk of Varilal Narotum—
50 bales each 400 lbs grey yarn No 10 of Lord Reay Mill.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fezoodeen Naizookhan—
2 bales each 10 reams native book papers.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Ramjee Marootee—
S B Z R M—243-249-50—3 cases silk border dhooties.
S H C R M—2 6-262 —2 ,, ,, ,,
On account of the underwriters, ex s. s. Aston Hall—
J A—23910-23913 / 24023-25 } —5 bales each 500 lbs. grey yarn, sea water damaged.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand dog cart.
1 white Malta cow.
By order of the Administrator General—
1 second-hand pony cart belonging to the estate of the late Essa Hajee Ali Mahomed
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 9 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE GRENADINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—
H C / C 113 } 211-13—3 cases gold brocade grenadines.
238-40—3 ,, ,, ,, ,,
258-60—3 ,, ,, ,, ,,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany brass-framed cottage pianoforte by Marcks & Company, Hinks's lamps, Brussels, Persian, and Cambay carpets, rich table ornaments, pictures, English chiffonier, &c., the property of the late G. OTTE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK BATTENS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of Pestonjee Jamasjee—68 tons teak battens, in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the Will of the late T Roger Rean, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Retreat, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, D. B. B L. gun, by Richards, London, large yacht model in teak and glass case, old armoury, a bagettle table with balls and cues, wind proof lamps, pictures, carpets, China table and wall ornaments, books, valuable dogs and birds, large collection of choice and rare plants, light victoria, single harness, nearly new, &c.

(Description of dogs and birds.)
1 White and black English setter dog, "Lady."
1 St. Bernard dog, "Nellie."
1 Dachund dog, "Jock."
1 Pair black and tanned terriers, "Punch and Judy."
1 Black retriever dog, "Rollo."
1 King Charles' Spanniel dog, "Prince."
1 Australian parrot, splendid speaker, "Polley."
8 Singing canaries.
1 Pair fine American macaws.

A large and choice collection of beautiful English pigeons, such as runts, carriers, pouters, dragomans, homers, turbits, hawks, astrachans, tumblers, nuns, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, September 11, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OOKERDA KHETSEY MILL.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., put up for sale, on the premises, the Ookerda Khetsey Mill, at Parel, with all buildings, machinery and appurtenances, and the land on which they are situated, containing about 22500 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Trustees of the Estate of the said Ookerda Khetsey, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 11, 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th September, 1893, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

MOHPANI STEAM COAL.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, are now offering their Mohpani BEST STEAM COAL at Rs. 7 PER TON INSTEAD of Rs. 8-6-0 as formerly Delivered in Wagons at the Mine. Apply to

THE AGENT AND MANAGER,
Mohpani Mines, *via* Gadarwara, C. P.

NOTICE is hereby given that MIA MAHOMED ESMAL VULUD MAHOMED EBRAHIM MUKBA, has agreed TO SELL the undermentioned property, namely:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the West of Combad Street, and on the South of Paidhoni Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under Municipal Ward Nos. 2168, 2169 2170, 2171, 2831 and 2832, and street Nos. 192 to 206, and 1 to 16, 17, 18 and 20 on the side of Paidhoni Road, and Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 19 and 21 to 31, on the side of Combad Street, and under Collector's old No. 461 and new No 6111 and survey old No 246 and new No. 2970, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by a sweeper's passage and the property of Nursey Naths, on the South by the Public Road called Paidhoni Road, on the West by the Public Road called Comad Road, and on the North partly by a sweeper's passage, partly by the properties of Manji Hurji and Valjee Rowjee.

All persons having any claims to the said property by way of mortgage, lease, lien, gift, sale, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make know the same to the undersigned at their Office, in Alber Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered null and void, and as having been waived.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1893.

BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for European Assistant Station Masters, Guards and Ticket Collectors, Native Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters, Brakesmen, Jemadars, Pointsmen, &c., &c., will be received by the Traffic Manager up to the 30th September, 1893.

2. Forms of Tenders and all necessary information can be obtained on application either by letter, or at the Traffic Manager's Office, B.-N. Railway, Nagpur, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., except on Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money to be forfeited in the event of the Tenderer failing to complete a Contract if called upon.

4. The Traffic Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Nagpur, August 21st, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 212 OF 1889.

The Honourable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Advocate-General of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJI JAIRAM and LUCKMIDAS HURBHUM......Plaintiff.

vs.

GANGJI AKBAI and NENBAI, Widow of MOHUNJI HURJI......... ....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. A. WATKINS, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, has been by an order of the Court, dated the 6th day of July 1893, directed to invite Offers for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the undermentioned properties situate at Chinch Bunder road and Israel Mohulla respectively, belonging to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI subject to the life interest of the 2nd Defendant, NENBAI, to which she is entitled under the decree herein, dated the 15th day of January 1891.

Tenders in writing for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the said properties are therefore hereby invited, and the Receiver will be prepared to receive the same at his Office in Court House up to MONDAY, the 11th September 1893 next, at 4 P. M. Every Tender must be made in the form, which can be obtained gratis from the Office of the undersigned.

The receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer, but all offers received by him will be submitted to the Court and only such offer as the Court gives its sanction to shall be accepted by the receiver.

In the case of offers for sale the property will be sold subject to the Particulars and Conditions of Sale which have been prepared, and in case of offers for mortgage the property will be mortgaged subject to the conditions which have been prepared. The amount to be raised by mortgage is Rupees 10,000. The said conditions of sale and mortgage may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned in Meadow Street, Fort.

For further information or particulars application may be made to the undersigned at their above Office as above.—Dated this 5th day of August 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawls or range of buildings standing thereon, and situated on the south side of a Public Road called Chinch Bunder first street or Khuruk Road in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 327 square yards, be the same little, more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 10 and now under ward No. 2833 and street No. 33, 37 and 81, 91 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 380 and 1335, new No. 6064, old survey No. 173 and new survey No. 2969 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Leelabhoy Purdhan, on or towards the West by a Public Passage, called combed Bowell Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Chinch Bunder first street and on or towards the South by the chawl of the late Dada Ebrahim Mugha, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the Estate of the late Mohunji Hurji and

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 113 6-9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Israel Mohulla cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Allooji Dawoodjee Soobhedar Major, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Fazal Balla and on or towards the South by the property of Ruyalbai, Widow of Huskel Danielji, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 18 and 25 and 26 and now under ward No. 1743, and street No. 26, 28 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1014, new Nos. 6744 and 6745, old survey No. 292 and 1-292 and new survey Nos. 2882 and 2883, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Receiver's Attorneys.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne...........	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
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(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
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PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

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	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE	36 0	39 0
STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLES.		
Bodenheimer, 1886r........................	17 8	20 0
Moselblumchen, 188ir........................	20 8	23 0
Hochheimer, 188ir........................	23 8	26 0
Liebfraumilch, 1876r........................	29 8	32 8
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN—		
Winninger	20 0	23 0
Laubenheimer........................	20 0	23 0
Deidesheimer	20 0	23 0
Niersteiner	22 8	25 8
Bodenheimer	22 8	25 8
Hochheimer Berg	28 0	31 0

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BREUL & CO.,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
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EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

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Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,20,000	10 pr. ct.	169
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	86xd
[illegible] Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,260	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	3,000	3,500	1,500	270	4,475
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,260	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	198
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Meyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	331
Kurrachee Landing	600	800	800	30	191
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	60	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
[illegible] Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Sandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,600	100	all	60	260
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	8,202	25	25		19 Exd

PRESS COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Divd.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	600	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)				18 pr. ct.	945
	200	1,100	1,100		1000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200		800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
[illegible]reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	117½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Mahaudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	412½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	110
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	591
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	227½
Volkart	...	1,00	1000	Rs. 100	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	500
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,010
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	491
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	661
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	580xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,130
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	631
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,505
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,835
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	385
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,165
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,205
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	600	1,000	1,00	50	550
[illegible]aishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-12	
China Leaf	25-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	25	"
Do. do. new	24-14	"
Australia do.	23-8	
Bombay do.	25-7	
English Sovereign	16-3	
Do. [illegible]	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	97	
Do. 178 do.	97-8	
Carolus Dollar	204	Nominal.
Mexican do.	[illegible]	"
[illegible]	330	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Nurani (s), from Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Siam (s), from Aden.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th:—Bhopal (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Gisela (s). Trieste, &c.; La Seyne (s), Aden; Mobile (s), Jedda, &c.; and Inchbarra (s), Hamburg. Yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi; Mecca (s), Persian Gulf, &c.; and Aston Hall (s), Liverpool, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Tanjore and Mahanady entered, and the s.s. La Seyne left the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Marie Valerie entered, and the s.s. Bhopal and Gisela left the dock on Saturday.

Football.—A football match will be played on the Cooperage ground, at 5 p.m., between the Telegraph and Military Medical Football teams, under Association rules.

Meeting of Elphinstonians.—A meeting of the past and present Elphinstonians will be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day, in the Elphinstone College (1) to adopt a letter of condolence to the parents and family of the late Mr. Justice Telang, and (2) to consider what steps should be taken to secure a permanent memorial of the late Mr. Justice Telang in connection with the college. All Elphinstonians are cordially invited.

Infringement of the Port Regulation.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mynn of the Water-Police, charged Kushia Antone and six other tindals of jolly-boats, with anchoring their boats in the fair way without exhibiting the regulation light. The Magistrate convicted the whole of the accused and fined them Rs. 5 each

Fatal Tram Car Accident.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry; on Saturday, at the morgue, touching the death of Kablassee, a woman, mendicant, aged about sixty years, residing at Candawady. The deceased was deaf for the last eight years. On Friday afternoon she was walking along the Mint Road, in company of two other mendicants, when she was accidently knocked down and run over by a tram-car, in front of the Town Hall. She was picked up unconscious. She died in a few minutes afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Music at the Yacht Club. The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March ......Priests War March (From Athalie ....Mendelssohn.
Overture..Concert....................By Titl.
Song.......(Cornet Solo) The Soul's Awakening ....G. Percy Raddock.
Valse ......Acclamations...............E. Waldteufel.
Selection..The Yeomen of the Guard.A. Sullivan.
Mazurka...Im Bluthen Schmuck ......Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Rioter sent to Jail.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Grayhurst placed Marzuk Fakir, a Mahomedan, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking and theft on the 12th ultimo. On Friday, the 11th August, the day on which the riots commenced, a number of Mahomedans broke open the shop of a Marwaree shroff, in Cavel Street, about midnight. The police hearing of the occurrence went to the scene and on seeing them the mob dispersed, and the rioters ran away. Constable Barnett and two native policemen were posted near the complainant's shop for some time. About three o'clock in the morning the accused who had concealed himself in the shop tried to get out, and while he was jumping out was arrested by the police. His Worship convicted the accused of trespass and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Grant College Medical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow. Business:—1 The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; 2, Surgeon-Captain L. F. Childe, Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. Meyer, and Dr. S. S. Batlivala will be elected members of the Society; 3, announcement of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownugger having become a patron of the Society; 4, to consider the report of the Committee appointed to investigate into the question of the effects of quinine in cases of fever during pregnancy, by Surgeon-H. P. Dimmock, the Chairman of the Committee; 5, a brief statement of the Modern Nomenclature of Heart Sounds, by Dr. A. P. D'Andrade; 6, a short paper on the Mandrake plant, by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar; and 7, to transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretaries.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of August 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

			As.	Nos.
		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Brown	Line	Down	1	F553523
Blue	"	Up	1	D843272
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	"	Down	2	C470003
G. R. Extension		Up	2	A016136
Yellow	Line	"	1½	C535045
Blue	"	"	1½	C176147
Yellow	"	Down	1	G061803
Green	"	"	1	G020602
Yellow	"	Up	1	F935844
Brown	"	Down	1	F552719
"	"	"	1	F533629
Lavender	"	"	1	E531165
"	"	Up	1	E256894
BrownNo4	"	Down	1	A014915
Yellow	"	Up	½	C288055
Red	"	"	½	C153025
Special	"	"	½	D429804

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

The last contest for the Roughton Cup, before the annual entertainment took place on Saturday, eleven members entering for the event. Appended is the results of the heats and final, which resulted in a very close finish between Claridge and Roe.

Heat I.	Heat II.	Heat III.
1. Roe.	1. Illsley.	1. Claridge.
2. Barnett.	2. Pile.	2. Kirkbride.
3. James.	3. Penton,	3. Cuttriss.
4. Herkett.		4. Traylen.

Final.

1. Claridge. 2. Roe. 3. Illsley.

Thefts of rifles from cantonments in the Punjab and more particularly along the border, have been so common of late years that special precautions have had to be taken to guard against this form of robbery, says the *Pioneer*. At first the Sniders were stolen, then Martinis, the tribesmen recognising the superior qualities of the latter weapon. Since the Native Army has been rearmed with the Martini, the value of the Snider has fallen to a very low figure, as ammunition for it is hard to obtain. Now the Lee-Metford has appeared on the scene, and Jack Afridi and his neighbours will soon be hankering after the magazine-rifle, with its low trajectory and its fixed sights. But no rifle is of any use to the men across the border unless they can obtain cartridges for it. At present they get their Martini ammunition from among the Afghans by bribery and corruption, a regular traffic having been established in it. How will they obtain Lee-Metford cartridges? It is all-important to prevent their getting these at any cost, and the greatest care should be taken in safeguarding the ammunition. Every box should be treated as if it contained rupees instead of cartridges, and indeed the latter are so costly with their cupro-nickel coating over the bullet that each one almost represents the depreciated coin of the country. But a further precaution might be taken as regards the rifle itself. It is quite useless without its bolt, which contains certain important mechanism. The said bolt can be readily withdrawn and replaced and an order might be issued that in cantonments like Peshawur and Nowshera the bolt should be removed at night, the soldier having a small leathern case attached to a belt in which it might be kept, slung like a clasp-knife. It may be urged that in case of alarm the rifle could not be suddenly used, but there is always sufficient time on such occasions to go through the simple movement of sliding in the bolt. At any rate the experiment might be tried, or we shall have the Lee-Metfords vanishing over the border as the Sniders and Martinis have done.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the special Court held on Saturday morning at the Common Jail, Oomercary, Mr. W. Webb, Acting second Presidency Magistrate delivered Judgment in the case of Mahomed Abdool Rahiman and forty-three other Mahomedan rioters who were arrested at Bhindy Bazaar on Friday the 11th ultimo.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. Mr. De Souza appeared for the accused nos. 1,2,4,8,9, 11,12, 15 and 17 while the accused no. 21 was represented by Mr. Ghamat. The accused nos. 13,16,18,20 and 24 were represented by Mr. Kapadia while the rest of the accused in the batch were represented by Lord Colin Campbell.

His Worship in delivering Judgment said:—Forty-four Mahomedans are charged with rioting, rioting armed with deadly weapons, with being members of an unlawful assembly and committing offences as such in provocation of their common object and with assaulting and obstructing public servants when suppressing a riot. It would appear from the evidence adduced in support of these charges against the accused, that on Friday the 11th August about 2 p.m. a riot had taken place between certain Mahomedan and Hindoo inhabitants in the Bhindy Bazaar. The Mahomedans who were armed with sticks and stones, were assaulting Hindoos with their sticks, throwing stones in showers on them, their houses and on Jain temples in the neighbourhood. Several of both the Hindoos and the police were assaulted, orders to disperse were several times given by responsible police officers, but always disregarded. The police charged the rioters but they reassembled and renewed their hostilities, in consequence, several of the Mahomedans and Hindoos and some of the police were injured. The Commissioner of Police, arriving about this time, and arrests were then ordered by Superintendent Brewin of those participating in the riot, and several arrests were made and cart loads of sticks seized. The rioting still, however, continued and the military were summoned, whose arrival somewhat quieted the rioters, but they continued in a less degree to throw stones and commit assaults. Evidence was given that during this time business was entirely suspended and the passenger traffic in the streets was almost in a similar condition. Evidence was given that the accused formed a portion of that body of rioters and who were, nearly all, more or less guilty of acts, constituting offences of gravity. Of the accused charged Nos. 5, 9, 10, 15, 25, 28 and 38 did not responed to their recognisance of bail. Nos. 35, 42, 43 and 44 were not identified and were discharged. No. 14 is still in Hospital. Evidence was given that No. 23 Dawood Sagan acted in a particularly defiant manner, throwing stones against persons with much violence and selecting his victims, his particular object of encounter at one period being the Commissioner of Police, against whom he threw stones with which he had armed himself, one of which struck and marked the Commissioner. His actions were watched by Constable Good, and as soon as opportunity offered he was disarmed and arrested but only by the use of great force by that officer. Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39 and 40 are proved to have stoned some of the Jain temples in the neighbourhood of the riots. Nos. 1, 3, 26 and 27 are shown to have beaten several Hindoos with their sticks and the remainder, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 36 and 41 were proved to be heedlessly hurling stones, while No. 30 was pursuing and intimidating a Hindoo with a stick, when arrested. Evidence was called in the defence of some of the accused imported into the case at a very late period of the trial, and all of which is not only of a very unreliable nature but of ten worthless as testimony for the accused for whom they were called.

All of the abovementioned accused are found guilty under the sections under which they stand charged, on the recorded evidence adduced against them on the part of the prosecution the truth of the statements of these witnesses being in my opinion in no way affected by the evidence called on the part of the defence. I have given as requested and as I have always invariably endeavoured to do, every attention to the evidence adduced in the trial, to ascertain if any extenuating circumstances could be accepted in accused's favour. I failed however to find any, and having in mind the very serious riots committed by the accused, I cannot pass sentences on them of less severity than the following:—Nos 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 29, 31 and 32 being lads are treated as juvenile offenders and sentenced, if pronounced medically fit to undergo such punishment, to receive twelve stripes each with a light rattan on their bare buttocks. Nos. 23, a ringleader in the riots, and committing acts of violence, 33, 34, 37, 39 and 40 being guilty of desecrating Hindoo temples, are sentenced under sections 148 and 149 to rigorous imprisonment for two years. Nos 1, 3, 26 and 29 under the same sections being guilty of causing grievous hurt to a number of Hindoos are sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and Nos 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 20, 22, 24, 30, 36 and 41 for the offence of which they are adjudged guilty, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, all of the convicted to be imprisoned in the common jail.

After having had the advantage of hearing arguments by counsel and advocates and the evidence of a few more witnesses for the defence of some of the accused, I delayed giving judgment in this case in order to see if anything urged, could be used for the purposes of discharging those accused or mitigating the sentences to be passed on them. It can scarcely be supposed that all the arguments used for the defence are to be taken seriously, for it would hardly be considered complimentary to intelligence that we should be asked, if the evidence against the accused be considered as having proved their guilt, to hold that men constituting a part of one of the worst riots that has disgraced this country, have only committed an excusable offence—that the desecration of Hindoo temples—no acts, it is well-known, being more calculated to rouse to the utmost the worst human passions in an extremely sensitive people when insults to their religion is concerned, and the beating with lethal weapons, persons against whom they were evinscing the greatest hostility during the time of this riot, should at the most be held to be guilty of disorderly conduct. There can be no doubt whatever, I must hold that there was a riot at the time and that the accused formed a portion of an unlawful assembly and were rioting, and who were continually called on to desperse by competent authority. I can see no reason to alter my finding save perhaps as to accused Nos. 4, 19 and 21, there may be perhaps some slight doubt of the rioters intentions. They appeared to have hitherto borne respectable characters but evidence has been given of their guilt and the only exception I can make in their favour, as has been done in two other cases, is to inflict a fine of Rs. 100, in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment, with respect to the Juvenile offenders to inflict a fine, would be to them no punishment, for a fine would be paid by their friends and they must be convinced that at no period of their existence can the peace of the place be broken by the committing of acts they have been found guilty of.

CAMMATEEPOORA RIOTERS.

After disposing of the above case at the Common Jail, Mr. W. Webb, proceeded to the House of Correction to hear cases against the Hindoo rioters. After the arrival of the Court at the House of Correction, Mr. Brewin charged Ragoo Pattoo and nine other Hindoo rioters with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly at Cammateepoora 11th Lane on Saturday the 12 ultimo.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Velinker defended the accused.

Morari Rao Sevsagar, Inspector, Bombay Police Force, Detective Branch, being examined by Mr. Little said: On Saturday the 12th ultimo, I was on duty at Two Tanks, where I received certain information, in consequence of which I went to Cammateepoora 11th Lane, where I saw five policemen of E Division, and three or four armed policemen of Thana District, standing in front of a house inhabited by Zoolai Mahomedans. There was a large crowd outside the house, but it was doing nothing. I rode up to the spot and saw all these accused persons inside the two rooms belonging to the Mahomedans. I ordered the policemen to arrest those, who were inside the rooms. They were arrested, brought out side and searched in my presence. All these accused were looting and destroying, the belongings which were in the rooms. I particularly identify the accused Nos. 1, 3 and 6 as persons, whom I have seen looting the place. I myself did not go in the house. On searching the person of the accused No. 3, one silver neck ornament and one embroidery cap were found concealed in his *dhotur*. The accused were then taken to Two Tanks and locked up in the police chowkey.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker the witness said:—I do not know whether any Mahomedan was found to claim the property found on the person of the accused No. 3, but the divisional police were making inquiries in that matter. I was on my horse-back in front of the house and I could see everything that was going on inside the house. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning. I live in the same locality and know the accused No. 1 who is a Municipal sweeper.

Shaik Dawood Shaik Oosman, police Jamadar No. 473 E, being examined by Mr. Little, said, that on the morning of Saturday the 12th ultimo, he and some four or five Bombay policemen were patrolling the different parts of the town when they arrived at Cammateepoora 11th Lane, he saw two rooms belonging to Mahomedan weavers being looted by some ten or twelve Hindus. They immediately surrounded those two rooms. At that time Inspector Morari Rao came up there and by his orders the accused were arrested and brought outside the rooms. Witness personally arrested the accused Nos. 1, 3 and 9. On searching the person of the accused No. 3, witness found a silver neck ornament and an embroidery cap concealed under his *dhotur*.

Several policemen, who had arrested the accused while looting the two rooms belonging to the Mahomedans, were then examined and cross-examined. They corroborated the statement made by Inspector Morari Rao and identified the several accused whom they had arrested. Two Mahomedans, residing in those two rooms, in which the accused were arrested, were also called. One of them identified the property, found on the person of the accused No. 3, as his own.

After the case for the prosecution was closed, the magistrate recorded the statements of each of the accused. His worship then framed the charges of rioting and house breaking and committing mischief against all the accused, No. 3 being additionally charged with theft. These charges were read out and explained to the accused, who pleaded "guilty."

The magistrate in disposing of the case said, that taking into consideration the recommendation of the Public Prosecutor and the fact that they pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them, he would deal with them as leniently as would be consistent with the end of Justice. The accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were sentenced to undergo eight month's rigorous imprisonment, the accused No. 3 against whom stood a charge of theft, in additon, was sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for nine months; while the accused No. 10 who was a juvenile offender, was sentenced to receive eight stripes with a light rattan.

DISORDERLY HINDUS.

Mr. Brewin then charged one hundred and thirty two Hindu rioters, in different groups, before the Magistrate, with disorderly behaviour, in different parts of the town. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge but as they promised to behave better in the future, the Magistrate let them off with a nominal fine of Re. 1 each.

This concluded the business of the Court at the House of correction. Mr. Webb will proceed to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Common Jail, and resume the hearing of the cases against the Mahomedan rioters.

MEETING OF HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

Yesterday afternoon a mass meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held at Mr. Oomer Jamal's Stables, Byculla. In response to the invitation issued by several Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen about five thousand men of both the communities were present, Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, presiding. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by Mr. Oomer Jamal, who suggested that in the interest of the two communities, recently at variance, it must be proclaimed for the knowledge of the lower order that peace had been restored, and it was to their advantage that Hindus and Mahomedans should now live with each other in harmony as they had been doing for so many years.

Mr. Budrudeen bin Abdoola Kur observed that those two communities had been living together as brethren for centuries, and he thought that there was no reason for them now to fight with each other. The recent disturbances had weakened them as a nation and impeded their progress. If they wished to rise in the scale of civilised society, they should work shoulder to shoulder under the benign British Government. The speaker impressed upon the audience the evil consequences of rioting, and asked them to bury their old differences into oblivion, advising them not to attempt to seek the origin of the quarrel.

Mr. Kurumsey Damji, agreeing with the previous speakers, hoped that the mill managers, who had dismissed their Mahomedan hands to avoid collision, would now see their way to re-employ them.

Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingoo also expressed his opinion that it was now high time for them to follow their ordinary avocations and mix freely with each other with the former usual confidence.

After several other speakers had expressed their views, the meeting resolved that a procession, consisting of the representatives of the different sects of both the communities, should pass through several recently-disturbed localities, especially through Cammatteepoora and Nagpada, where the scare was still rife, to inspire confidence in the people, by showing them practical proofs of the fact, that there was no longer any difference between the two communities.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Crummey for his arduous labour during the recent riots, and also for his kindly presiding there on the occasion.

After the distribution of sweetmeats and *pan-supari* the meeting dispersed.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

A crowded public meeting was held on Monday, at Dharwar, in which it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to the father of the late Mr. Justice Telang. A committee was appointed to draft the letter, a copy of which is given below:—

"To Trimbak Ramchandra Telang, Esquire.

Dear Sir,—At a crowded and representative meeting of the educated portion of the Dharwar community, held on Monday, the 4th September, 1893, we were unanimously authorized to address a letter of condolence, in the name of the meeting, and to convey to you an expression of our deep sorrow for the loss the country has sustained in the premature death of your learned, virtuous, and public-spirited son and our sympathy with you in your heavy grief. We request you will to convey our expression of sorrow and sympathy to the whole family of the deeply lamented the Honourable Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, and console them with the sentiment that the decrees of fate are inevitable.

Several pathetic speeches were made at the meeting, wherein Mr. V. M. Herlekar, B.A., LL.B., gave an account of the noble and illustrious traits of the late the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang's character, of all his able and learned collations and translations, of valuable Sanskrit texts, and of his original compositions on diverse subjects of literary and public interest. His charming and pursuasive eloquence was specially noticed.

Messrs. Gadigaya Vibhuti, R. H. Deshpande, R. B. Karandikar, and A. Soudi followed with speeches expressive of deep-felt universal grief caused by sudden cutting off of a most valuable and useful life at a time when the whole country needs the guiding hand of highly discriminating intellect like the Honourable Mr. Kashinath T. Telang's.

Rao Bahadur K. B. Marathe, First-class Sub-Judge, who presided at the meeting touched on the heart-rending cruelties of Death and his particular eavy of peculiarly bright intellects. He further alluded to such of his own indelible impressions as were made by Mr. K. T. Telang's most affable and agreeable conversation and general behaviour towards his friends and acquaintances. He expressed at last, in moving terms, the necessity of showing real appreciation of such rare specimens of intellect.

In conclusion, we pray to God to give you sufficient strength and fortitude to bear the loss and also pray God to keep the departed soul in happiness and peace.

Dharwar, Sept. 7.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar section right.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San-Juan Del Sur, interrupted.
Telegraphic communication with Brazil completely suspended in consequence of political troubles.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.
Mail for Seychelles Mauritius Reunion and Madagascar closes at Aden noon Tuesday 12th instant.

Sir Arthur Gordon's elevation to the peerage as Lord Stanmore, of Great Stanmore in the county of Middlesex, is now gazetted, the letters patent having been issued from Whitehall, under date Aug. 19, and the intimation published in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 22.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP FOR SEASON 1893.

(To the middle of August 1893).

Area sown.—The total area sown in jute during the current year appears, from the returns (appended to this note) for the 21 districts in which jute is grown on a large scale, to amount to 2,144,386 acres against 2,135,142 acres sown last year.

Season.—The character of the season up to the middle of June was briefly described in the Preliminary Forecast published on the 30th June, 1893. Abundant rain fell during the earlier months, and excessive rain during May and the first fortnight of June in every district, except a few of the northern districts. In the Preliminary Forecast fears were expressed that excessive rainfall and consequent early rise of the rivers might damage the crop. Such unfortunately has proved to be the case. From the district returns appended to this note, it will appear that the crop has been considerably damaged in most districts by the heavy and continuous rainfall of May, June, and July, and in some part it has been further damaged by an early rise of the rivers.

Character of the Crop.—The only districts which report a full or nearly full average crop are those lying in the extreme north of the jute-growing area, namely, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling plains, Dinajpur, and Purnea. In all those districts except Dinajpur the rainfall was short of the normal in May and June. The districts which have suffered most from excessive rainfall are (the character of the crop being noted against each in annas) Tippera (10½), Dacca (9½), Faridpur (8), 24-Parganas (8), Nadia (9), Jessore (7), and Midnapore (8). Elsewhere the loss amounts to from 2 to 4 annas. Taking all the jute-growing districts together, and bearing in mind the tendency to under-estimate the outturn of crops, it is believed that the present crop may be about 2½ annas short of an average crop, or of the crop of the last year.

Gross Outturn of the Crop.—The appended district returns have been prepared and consolidated in the shape of a Provincial forecast in the form prescribed by the Government of India. An attempt has been made to estimate the gross outturn of jute during the current season, and to compare it with the gross outturn in the preceding year. Although it is certain that the rate of production per acre must vary in different districts, no reliable estimates for individual districts have yet been received. An all-round rate of 1,200lb. or three bales peracre, has accordingly been assumed to be the average rate (16 annas) of outturn for every district in Bengal. The actual outturn has been calculated in the following method: The area in acres cultivated has been multiplied by a fraction of 16, representing the outturn in annas as reported by the District Officers, and by the average rate of 1,200 lb. to the acre. The gross outturn of jute this year so calculated appears from the appended return to amount to nearly forty-eight lakhs of bales, as compared with an outturn of nearly fifty-seven lakhs of bales for last year, estimated in the same manner. Assuming that the crop of 1892 was a full average, i.e., a 16-anna crop, the character of the present crop may be expressed as 48-57ths of the above, in other words, as 13½ annas.

Exportable surplus.—The quantity of jute (inclusive of cuttings and rejectinos) likely to be available for export is estimated at twenty-five or twenty-six lakhs of bales against about thirty-one lakhs of bales exported from the crop of 1892.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	76	44	65	36	63	25	59	99
Saturday, September 9th...	0	0	0	30	0	15	0	5
Sunday, September 10th ...	0	0	0	5	0	7	0	5
Total..	76	44	65	71	63	44	60	4
Total fall to September 10th, 1892	111	46	90	59	88	72	86	48
Total fall to September 10th, 1891	84	85	68	31	70	95	68	50

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Summary.

Pressure has increased moderately at Delhi, but has decreased either rapidly or briskly in several places over the rest of the country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Karwar, Agra and Cawnpore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Bombay, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Trichnopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Rajkot, 18 at Verava and 16 at Khandwa and Akola. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 15° below the normal at Nagpur, Sholapur, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and 5° to 6° above it at Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the mean in either direction everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Secunderabad (1·63) and Nagpur (1·15), about an inch at Sholapur, and light to moderate showers at Cownpore, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Saugor, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar is one and half times steeper than is usual at this season. The isobars indicate the probability of a depression in the Bay. All these conditions are favourable for more rain in all disricts except Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the greater part of Gujarat and the North-West Provinces.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th September, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·753
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·6
General Directions of wind*	S. W. NW. W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	303
Fall of Rain	0·30
Total fall during month	2·37
" year	59·99
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 9th September	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—September 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons)

For Judgment.

371-92—Brown and M—Hormusjee Sorabjee vs Gordhandas Khatao and another—Craigie, L and O.

For Consent Decree.

220-93—M L Shroff—Bai Krishnabai vs Ramjee Thakersee—Shamrao P.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

322-93—Payne G and S—Jeewanbai and another vs Maneckjee Cowasjee—Tubock and others.

338-93—Little S N and B—Sarafalli Tyaballi and others vs Mahhomedally Bhaijeebhai (settled.)

Postponed Long Causes.

692-91—Tyabji and D—Munchubai Navalchand vs John Henry Tod and another—Brown and M—Part heard.

68-93—In person (a pauper)—Sackoobai and others vs Saraswatibai—In person.

260-93—Crawford, B and Co—The B B and C I Railway Co vs Ramgopal Fulchund and others—Pestonji, R and K, and P G and S—Part heard.

379-92—Pestonji, R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another vs Keshowdas Moolchand and another—Tyabjee and D.

485-92—Tyabji and D—Kessowdas Moolchand and another vs Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another—Pestonjee R and K.

208-93—Crawford, B and Co—James Connell vs Nensey Khairaj and another—Little, S, N and B.

686-91—Daphtary and F—For pauper—Ramdayal Anundiram vs Devidin Madagilal and others—J C Cama and in person.

105-92—Thakurdas D and C—Assur Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G.

15-91—Brown and M—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co—Crawford, B and Co

46-92—J C Cama—for pauper Mahomedally Vullijee vs Maneckbai and another—Tyabjee and D and P, G and S.

223-83—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Sundrabai and others—Wadia and G the D and C and L S N and B.

498-92—Payne G and S—Ruttonsey Currumsey and another vs Bai Gunga and others—Little S N and B.

Lord Arthur Hill received for presentation to the Queen a petition against the Home Rule Bill signed by 145,000 ladies of Ulster.

Mr. Smalley has been describing an incident in one of his London Letters, which tends to confirm, he says, the theory, now strongly held, that Mr. Gladstone is immortal. He was at Dollis Hill from a Saturday to Monday, and his physician, Sir Andrew Clark, had been invited to meet him. Sir Andrew arrived shortly before dinner, saw Mr. Gladstone, thought him looking white and tired, and proposed a walk. "Yes," said the Prime Minister, and they left the house together. When the old man's foot touched the turf and a breath of the open air had filled his lungs, he turned to Sir Andrew and said: "Why not make it a run?" and off he went. He will be eighty-four, Mr. Smalley reminds his readers, in December.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Inchbarra, 2,618 tons, Captain F G Major, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain C Mc Fee, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain McAdam, sailed on Saturday last for Jedda, &c. with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed on Saturday last for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr A de Lessert as cabin and 20 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain J S Kinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kathiawar Coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Dunsford and Mr Syed Abdool Salam as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Mackenzie, Mr E A Gillow, Mr Hajee Vydena Cassum, wife and son, Mr Bhugwandas Mataram and 65 deck.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,644 tons, Captain G Costanzo, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Trieste (21st August)-with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bedachorn, Mr Schultz, Mr E A Gillan, Mr G de Costa, T Pisato and 42 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—September 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Giava	1818	Sussini	China	13-9	C Barboro
B	Kt Companion	2512	Durant	Antwerp	13-9	K Nixon
D	Naseri	850	Hughes	Not Fixed		B & P S N Co
G	King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	Not Fixed		B & P S N Co
H&J	Ponani	543	Ahmed	do.		Shepherd & Co
K	Cy of Perth	2605	Swan	Lpool	12-9	Sir C Forbes &Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Tanjore			Not fixed		H C Joosub
N	Stolzenfels	1990	Hanson	Hamburg	20-9	Glade & Co
P	Byculla	1072	Plommer	Not Fixed		M Mackenzie
Q	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
S. S. Saburmati	523	Adum	Manglore	8-9	Sheprd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Hispania	3380	Abrey	Liverpool	16-9	W&AGraham
3	Bisagno	1498	De Negri	Genoa	19-9	C Barbora
4	Eiffel Tower	2063	Peterson	Amsterdam	19-9	T Morrison
6	Shannon	2389	Crewe	London	23-9	P & O Co
16	B. Tower	2072	Purse	Dunkirk		T Morrison

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Shiravati	200 tons	Shepherd & Co
" Gharapuri	624 "	do
" Kalanadi	201 "	do

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Nurani s	Carson	Calcutta, &c.
10	Siam s	Weighell	Aden, Sept 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Bhopal s	Hansen	Calcutta, &c.
	Gisela s	Kassovich	Trieste, &c.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden via Karachi.
	Mobile s	McAdam	Jedda, &c.
	Inchbarra s	Major	Hamburg.
10	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf, &c.
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Maria Valerie, for China, &c.
" Pachumba, for Karachi via K. Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		From
6	Kangra s	Rangoon.
7	Secundra s	Singapore.
	Kohinur s	Calcutta.
	Nizam s	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 9.

From Glasgow.

Roumania s—50 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.
Asia s—25 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Alpine s—25 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.
Clan Gordon s—1 casks whisky, James Connell.

From Liverpool.

Australia s—2 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Aston Hall s—25 cases soap, S Rahimtoola.

From London.

Shannon s—8 packages printing papers, M Sakaram Joshi; 6 cases printed books, B X Furtado and Brothers; 15 cases cheese, M Kooka and Co; 28 cases bacon cheese and oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 12 packages writing and printing papers, C A Rahim Bros; 20 cases oilmenstores, H J M H Mahel and Co; 29 packages stationery John Dickinson and Co; 72 cases cheese oilmenstores &c, B Nuzerally; 12 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Phillips and Co; 33 cases biscuits, M Nassarwanjee Erand; 5 cases cheese, 7 cases ham, and 4 cases provision, W B Green and Co; 68 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 2 cases cognac, Treacher and Co; 4 cases essince, Duke and Sons.
Etona s—6 cases medicine. N Vunmalli and Co.

From Hamburg.

Baroda s—1 hogshead brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Rheinfels s—2hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Gutenfels s—10 cases glassware, M Caramsee; 5 cases glassware, K Shamjee.

From Antwerp.

Gutenfels s—305 cases window glass, R Vussonjee.
Bhopal s—42 cases glassware, J Sanju; 17 cases earthenware, C Ameer; 200 cases glassware, E Peermahomed and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Shannon s—101 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—2 qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 9.

For Liverpool.

Hispania s—52 bales hemp, A Toolsidas.
City of Perth s—500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 75 bales wool, J Carra; 31 bales wool, M Laljee; 70 bales wool, B Fackerchand; 75 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 80 bales wool, D Nagji; 42 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 30 tons linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Glasgow

Hispania s—30 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

For London.

Shannon s—4½ cwts ivory, The Bombay Co.

For New York.

Hispania s—200 cwts metheyseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Barcelona.

Hispania s—687 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Kt Companion s—225 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

For Hamburg.

Inchbarra s—1,125 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Eiffel Tower s—1,200 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Naples.

Bisagno s—400 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—3,250 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri; 4,875 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 625 cwt gingellyseed E, D Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Wardha s—453 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.—September 9.

Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Deolalee.

Departures.—September 4.

Walker, Lieut, Bo, No 5th Infy, Batty, off leave, to Bhamo.

September 8.

Nugent, Capt, Bo, Adjt Genl's Dept, on medical certificate, to England.

September 9.

Sarkies, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Laing, Surgn-Lieut-Col, Ms, Med Dept, on furlough, to England.
Sillery, Lt, Bo, 25th Rifles, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th September.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company—No 3165 Vol. J. S. Evans.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be sword-drill for all members at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 12th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Wednesday, 13th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine & Squad drill.
Friday, 15th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 12th instant, 830 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 15th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 8th instant and posted to No 1 Sub-division No 2 Company:—No 351 Gunner T Birch.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, left here for Karachi this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Sept. 10.

Mail steamer Coromandal from Calcutta arrived.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, central and pleasantly situated Hotel in Matheran, Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were again unchanged yesterday, excepting that for Four per cent. Rupee Securities, which was ¼ per cent., lower, at £66. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Siver advanced ½d., say to 34¼d., per oz.; but in New York, the quotation for the metal had become nominal again; demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·86 dollars. The Exchange Banks buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·29¼.

To-day there has been no change in London financial quotations; and in New York the price of Silver is still called nominal; but the United States treasury has bought 40,000 ounces of the metal at 74·50 cents per oz.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, with Madras Skins 1d. to 2d., and Bombay Skins ½d. to 1d., per lb. lower. The total quantity sold is 1,200,000 Skins out of 1,280,000 offered.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,550,000 quarters, or exactly the same as the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals firm: the total Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. 4½d., per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Americans; and all other spot prices were unchanged, with the exception of those for Tinnevelly, which were 1-16d. higher for both the grades quoted. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 29-64d., for September deliveries, and 4 33-64d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed firm again; Surats neglected; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indian *nil*. Spot prices all come unchanged; but American Arrivals are 1-32d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline is 3-64d. per lb. The day's Imports are *nil*. The Manchester market remains firm. Cotton at Havre is half-a-franc higher in "Good" Oomra, and three francs higher in "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 47¼, and fcs. 53, respectively.

Business in Liverpool was more active during the week ending yesterday than in that which preceded it, the total Sales having been 9,000 bales more, at 54,000 bales (including 2,000 Surats); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 12,000 bales greater, at 53,000 bales. The Imports were 5,000 bales less, at 19,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 44,000 bales, and was less, by 172,000 bales, than at the same time last year, though greater, by 494,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 70,000 bales; and of East Indian Cotton there were 9,000 bales less in sight; the total figures now showing a decrease in the total Supply for all Europe of 396,000 bales, compared with those for last year, but an increase of 516,000 bales as against 1891; and, in the Supply of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 77,000 bales and 140,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of Mid.-American Cotton advanced ⅛d., per lb. during the week, for ready stuff, and Arrivals 11-64d.; and the spot price was 9-16d., higher yesterday than at the same time last year; but ⅛d. lower than in 1891.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent. yesterday, to 8 cents per lb.; and December Futures were 19 points higher, at 8·20 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, making a much smaller week than in either of the two preceding years. the falling off in Receipts of the new crop, say since first instant, being 21,000 bales, and 96,000 bales, compared with last year and the year before, respectively.

A Reuter's telegram from Washington under to-day's date, advises that the Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states, that the condition of the American Cotton Crop in 11 Cotton States is 73 4-10 per cent.; which compares with 80⅜ in August; 82·7 in September last year; and 84·2, taking the average for the previous four years. It is stated that the decrease this month is due to drought, insects, and rust.

In presence of the above report, the spot price of Cotton in New York has advanced ⅛ cent, to 8⅛ cents per lb.; while December Futures are 12 points higher, at 8·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 5,000 bales, going against 12,000 bales last year, and 19,000 bales the year before. The quantity of Cotton in sight is given as 52,250 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	28,000	50,000	97,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	9,900	8,000	33,000
" " Continent	6,000	1,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	34,000	55,009	130,000
" exports to U. K. do.	17,000	11,000	43,000
" " to Continent do.	8,000	1,000	5,000
" Stock in the Ports	240,000	430,000	285,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,170,000	2,566,360	1,654,190
" " Surats	171,000	247,790	311,220

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Stock in Liverpool	1,118,000	1,290,250	795,670
" London	7,000	13,000	18,000
American Afloat	20,000	17,000	28,000
East Indian "	10,000	15,000	15,000
Total	1,155,000	1,335,250	856,600
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½d.	3 15-16d.	4¼d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	3⅜d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	9-16d.	1 1-16d.

Nothing whatever has been done for export in our local Cotton market to-day; but the Mills have taken 1,300 bales, consisting of 600 Barsee, at Rs. 198; 400 Palitana, at Rs. 206-210; and 100 each of Westerns, at 178; Dharwar, at Rs. 195; and Dhulia, at Rs. 165 per candy, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices Rs. 1 per candy higher.

WHEAT remains a very quiet market, with but little doing for export. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-2-0	"
Red Delhi	"	3-14-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-4-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-15-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-11-0	"

SEEDS.—This market also has now become quiet in tone, and business for export has been upon a small scale. The price of *Linseed* has declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	413	bales.
Wheat	10,849	cwts.
Linseed	3,225	"
Rapeseed	5,190	"
Poppyseed	809	"
Castorseed	2,553	"
Rice	2,154	"

FREIGHTS are quiet again; and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has ruled quiet but steady to-day, rates having opened at 1s. 3 3-32d., for BankTelegraphic and 1s. 3⅛d. Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for the latter for next year, at which we have heard of few Bills being placed. In Bank remittance there has been but little enquiry; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32 to ⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·61¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained steady during the greater part of the day at 104 15-16 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account; but, at the close 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted; 96½ being named for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES have been quiet; but we note, in Cotton Mill Scrip, an advance of Rs. 15 in Presidency; of Rs. 5 each in Oriental, and David; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Leopold; and of Rs. 2½ in Maneckji Petit, at our revised quotations. Munmar and New Berar Press Shares are each Rs. 5 lower. Bombay Flour Mill Shares have advanced Rs. 15. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,050 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FREYVOGEL—September 5, at Basel (Switzerland), the wife of E Frevogel, Esq., of a son.

HALL—August 12, at Wimbledon, wife of T Watson Hall, of Colombo, of a son.

POLLEN—August 10, at Primrose-hill, Tonbridge, wife of John Pollen, LL D, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWSHAY—BRIGGS—August 16, at St James's, Piccadilly, Walter Cubitt, younger son of C Crawshay, of Hingham, Norfolk, to Constance Esther Frances, elder daughter of the late Major T C Briggs, Madras Infantry, and Mrs Briggs, of 5, Livingstone-avenue, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—August 20, at Stroud, John Charles Collins, Surg-Major Retired List, Bengal Medical Service aged, 71

GARNETT—August 23, at Kensington, Charlotte wife of Frederick Brooksbank Garnett, Esq, CB, and fourth daughter of the late J Laurie, Esq Lieut-Col Royal (Bombay) Artillery, aged 57.

KIRKLAND—August 17, Nugent Kirkland, late Capt 106th Regt L I, formerly of the 29th Regt Bombay N I, aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—September 3, at Mussoorie, the wife of Edward Baker, of a daughter.

BURNE—September 5, at Delhi, the wife of Douglass E Burne, Bank of Bengal, of a son.

SAUBOLLE—September 5, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of A E Sauballe, of a son.

SUGGATE—September 3, at Allahabad, the wife of Conductor, A Suggate, Ordnance Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARPENTER—BATEMAN—September 4, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Revd G B Durrant, M A, Sec C M S, the Revd James Nelson Carpenter, M A, Vice-Principal of St Paul's, Divinity School, to Edith Marion, Bateman of Mutra C M S.

LAKIN—WALLS—September 6, at Renigunta by the Rev C N Bazely, Chaplain of Perambur, Charles William Lakin to Alice Margaret Walls.

SMALLER—SINCLAIR—September 6, at the Methodist, Episcopal Church, Black Town, Madras, by the Rev W F G Curties, James Smaller, Printer and Publisher, Madras Mail, to Mrs Alice Sinclair, daughter of John Vallis, Colour-Sergeant, 45th Regiment of Foot.

DEATHS.

BAY—September 4, at Madras, Lieut George Bay, late of the Ordnance Department.

LANCASTER—September 1, at Melville Castle, Naini Tal, Lydia Augusta, the dearly loved wife of David Lancaster.

SWINLEY—September 5, at Darjeeling, Eileen Madeline Balfour, infant daughter of G H Swinley.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1893.

FOR once the expected has happened: the House of Lords has rejected the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill. Less than a week has sufficed to dispose of a measure which occupied the House of Commons six months. That such would be the case was foretold before the Bill was introduced or even in existence. Mr. Dicey, in an article written before the General Election, stated that it should be known to Ulster that the House of Lords would throw out any Bill of the kind, not once or twice, but would even "strain the constitution" and insist that the actual provisions of the Bill should be submitted to the constituencies and voted upon before it should pass the Upper House. Lord Salisbury has since expressed approval of the principle of the referendum. But it was soon obvious that the Bill would not get so far; the universal belief of Ministerialists and Unionists alike was that the Bill would be disposed of at once as soon as it went up to the House of Lords. What is extraordinary is that under such circumstances so many months should have been devoted to the discussion in the House of Commons of a measure foredoomed to defeat. The whole Session was given up to endless debates which the result has proved to be so much breath wasted. The leaders of the Opposition, it must not be forgotten, were desirous of taking another course; they were disposed at the beginning of the Session to allow the Bill to pass with reasonable discussion through the Lower House, so that it might the sooner receive its quietus in the House of Lords. But their hands were forced by the denunciation of the *Standard* and two or three other Conservative newspapers, which held up to execration what they were pleased to term the "apathy" of the Party leaders, who were accused of "demoralising" the rank-and-file by their inaction. It was then determined to fight the Bill "clause by clause, and line by line." Six weeks passed before the first three clauses were disposed of, and it was joyfully pointed out that at such a rate the forty-one clauses of the Bill would be three years before the House. The Prime Minister resisted for some two months the pressure brought to bear upon him by his more fervid supporters to closure the debate. It was only in July, when the Session was more than half spent, that he decided to take that course. Then the closure was applied to "compartments" of several clauses, with the result that all the time allowed was expended on innumerable amendments to one clause, and the majority of the clauses were not discussed at all. Mr. Chamberlain in resisting the resolution for closing of the report stage of the the Bill, on the 25th August, frankly admitted that the intention was to protract the debates until Christmas—"not to kill the Bill by time but to kill it by argument."

The Bill went to the Lords on Saturday week, and on Friday last it met its fate. That the result would have been any different had the debates in the House of Commons been continued until the end of December and every line and every word subjected to the most extensive discussion Mr. Chamberlain would probably not care to affirm. The member for West Birmingham, three years ago, wrote a very powerful appeal to Parliament and the country to follow the example of America, where long debate are put an end to by a peculiarly drastic form of the closure which limits the hours devoted to the discussion of particular parts of a Bill, and even goes the length of putting Bills to the vote without any debate at all. He recommended that such a measure should be adopted in England, so that the House of Commons might be delivered from the thraldom of minorities and good Government "rescued from paralysis and contempt." He predicted that if a leader should arise who would introduce even the most arbitrary methods to enable the House to control its business, he would have the support of public opinion, adding that "it would seem wiser not to wait for the advent of this deliverer." It is clear that had Mr. Chamberlain been Prime Minister, the closure would have been applied long months ago; and the whole of the unprofitable turmoil would not have been protracted to September—much less to December. Now that the chief Government measure of the Session has been negatived in the House of Lords by the overwhelming majority of 378 votes everyone will ask what will be the next step. Everyone knows that the Ministers having a majority in the House of Commons will not resign, an adverse vote in the Upper House having long since ceased to be fatal to Cabinets. No Liberal Cabinet could have held office for a month had matters been otherwise, for at no period has a Liberal Government been in the happy position of having a majority in both Houses. Until the split in the Party in 1886, there was, however, no such inequality of strength between the Ministerial and the Opposition benches, as there has been since. It will come almost as a surprise to the general public that there are even forty-one Liberal Peers to oppose to the host who answered the invitation of Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire to be present when the second reading came on. The new creations which have taken place in the twelve-month while during which the present Government have held office, has saved the Ministry the pain of being beaten by even a larger majority than ten to one. As things stand, the Bill disappears; the Government will not resign, and they will not dissolve Parliament. Speaking at Pennicuick immediately after the announcement of the result of the General Election, Mr. Gladstone took occasion to state that the throwing out of a Bill by the House of Lords, even for a second time, would not be a reason for a dissolution of Parliament; though it might be a reason for dealing with the House of Lords. That declaration has been repeated in various forms since, and there is no apparent reason why the Government should now take a different course and appeal to the country. In a General Election, the drain on the resources of local organizations is very great; and what with failure of the hay harvest, the prolonged drought affecting the other crops, the depression of trade, and the prevalence of strikes on an unprecedented scale, this is certainly not a favourable time for either of the political Parties to put everything on the cast of the dice, and ask the seven millions of electors on the register to reconsider the votes they gave but twelvemonths ago. The million and a half sterling, the cost of a General Election, is not to be found a second time within a year at a moment's notice.

If the times are financially a little out of joint, it cannot be said that the political results of the Session are such as to make the moment propitious for an appeal to "wearied and worried" constituencies. The Government have carried one important measure through one House at a vast and disproportionate expenditure of time and energy, but only to see it thrown out of the window in the Upper House. Nothing has been done to advance any of the scarcely less important measures introduced simultaneously at the beginning of the Session. Half the Estimates are not yet voted. In the last week of August, the Opposition had tabled 350 amendments relating to the different items of the Estimates. One of those notices was given by Sir Richard Temple, who proposed to omit Lord Rosebery's salary from the vote for the Foreign Office, on the ground that his lordship has signally failed to defend and maintain British interests in Siam. That amendment was reached on Friday last in Committee of Supply, and elicited a declaration from Sir Edward Grey, that the French have not yet violated the integrity and independence of that Kingdom in a manner that would affect British interests. "As an indication of the Unionist determination not to allow the Estimates to be voted without adequate discussion," 106 Conservatives and Liberal Unionists had informed Mr. Gibson Bowles that they would remain in attendance at the House until the end of September. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, on their part, had resolved to be in attendance and to spring amendments without notice, so as to add to the embarrassment of the Government. On the other hand 200 Ministerialists promised to remain in attendance to see the Estimates through. The "Political Notes," in the *Times* added, that if the discussions are unduly protracted, "drastic measures" will be resorted to by Government to ensure the Estimates being voted by the 21st inst. An Autumn Session or Autumn Sittings—not quite the same thing—will be held to endeavour to pass the Parish Councils Bill, and the Employers Liability Bill. But the Opposition is confident of its ability to render it impossible to pass either in the few weeks intervening between the first week of November and the middle of December. The next Session will doubtless be devoted to an endeavour to carry "British measures"—those just named, plus a registration and one-man one-vote Bill, some labour Bills and Welsh Disestablishment. Whether the rejection of those measures—or their acceptance—by the House of Lords, will constitute a reason for dissolution next year—it is too soon to enquire. That the Home Rule Bill will be introduced again next year, and will be again thrown out by the House of Lords—after or before it has been again passed by the House of Commons—may be regarded as a matter of course. But henceforth the fighting with the House of Lords will chiefly be on subjects calculated to be specially interesting to the British working man, and on the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, which interests the Nonconformists.

THE writer of the article on Indian affairs in the *Times* strongly condemns the exaggerated rhetoric of home-keeping Parliamentarians when speaking of questions of Indian administration. He rightly points out that if a native journalist had used the vituperative language indulged in so freely by the Right Honourable Mr. Chaplin in speaking of the recent currency legislation, he might have attracted the attention of the Public Prosecutor. The Right Hon'ble gentleman accused the Government of India of having committed a flagrant act of public plunder, and sprinkled his speech with such epithets as spoliation and public robbery. These figures of speech have been, during the last few years, acclimatised in the atmosphere of British politics, and have for the most part been imported from the wild West. But as Sir William Hunter points out, it is the misfortune of English-speaking Indians that they have been brought up from childhood to regard the masters of Parliamentary abuse as their oracles of political wisdom, and their models for platform imitation. The literary class in India has been taught for two generations that the high-flown exaggerations of Francis and Burke, which reached their acme in Macaulay, represent the facts of British rule in India at the close of the last century. How can we blame writers in the native papers when they take us at our word, and believe with Burke and Macaulay that the founders of British rule were tyrants and robbers, and with Mr. Chaplin that Lord Lansdowne and Sir David Barbour are bent upon "spoliation," and have just been caught out in a flagrant act of public plunder. The criticism is just. The want of measure and proportion observable in partisan warfare is part of the price which has to be paid for the problematical advantages of party Government. In the fervour of denunciation, honorable members give utterance to charges and allegations, not because they are true, but because they are likely to damage the adversary. The writer asks whether Mr. Chaplin when he stated that a sum of £20,000,000 was "the precise amount of the spoliation inflicted by the arbitrary decision of the Government by a stroke of the pen on the native population," actually believed what he said, or wished the "native population" to believe it. Mr. Chaplin must have known, when he made the audacious assertion, that the whole matter had been threshed out in London by a committee of experts, who had spent months in deliberation, and that their recommendations were subjected to careful scrutiny by the Cabinet. The decision was arrived at not arbitrarily, but after the fullest deliberation, and under the conviction that no other measure would meet the circumstances and relieve the Government of India from the necessity of imposing heavy taxation on the people of this country. The writer may very fairly ask whether Mr. Chaplin and the other speakers had a due regard for the claims of truth, or the honour of their country when they describe the currency legislation as public plunder. As he truly says, Mr. Chaplin's figures of speech will be quoted in the vernacular press as the deliberate declaration of a Conservative statesman, that the outcome of British rule has been to drive India to the verge of bankruptcy, and that the crisis has only been staved off by a manipulation of the currency which amounts to the plunder of the people. Rabid verbosity of this kind should be kept exclusively for home consumption until such time as the non-conformist or other conscience is awakened to its sinful want of common sense.

THE Darjiling resolution on the Census of Bengal contains an instructive reference to the religions of the people. In 1872, it is pointed out, it was discovered for the first time that the stronghold of Mahomedanism was not, as had till then been supposed, the great and ancient city of Patna and the old Mogul province of Behar, but the swamps and rice-fields of Eastern Bengal. When the next Census was taken a considerable advance in the number of Hindus was shown, a coincidence which was traced to the inclusion in that category of many members of aboriginal or semi-aboriginal tribes. Now the last Census shows that these have again given place to Mahomedans. And not only has this been so in Patna and Behar, but throughout Bengal Proper. During the nineteen years which have elapsed since the Census of 1872, the deficiency of half-a million Mahomedans has disappeared, and is replaced by an excess of over a million and a half. Whether this is the result of conversion or of the fecundity of the Mahomedan population is a question which Mr. J. C. O'Donnell, the census officer in Bengal, has been at some pains to solve, and to each of these causes he attributes a proportion of the increase. While a Hindu must be born a Hindu, and no one can forsake his own faith and embrace Hinduism, Mahomedanism is open to all who will join it provided the would-be convert is not of too low a caste. A wealthy Hindu agriculturist on becoming a Mussalman becomes at once a Shaikh, and says Mr. O'Donnell, it depends only on his worldly wealth to what rank he may aspire in seeking a bride for himself or a husband for his daughter. A vigorous Mahomedan propaganda is continuously at work and not only do the mullahs seek to instil the precepts of a higher life according to the doctrines of the Koran, but try to gain new followers. In this they succeed, but Mr. O'Donnell is inclined to attribute the growth of Mahomedanism to physical rather than doctrinal causes. Not merely is the Mussalman now more vigorous, but the universal practice of widow remarriage among them, which the Hindu abhors, adds very largely to the reproductive class. On the other hand, as he points out, ill-assorted marriages are far more common among Hindus, men well advanced in years being united to girl-wives who in the natural course are left widows and debarred from further maternity at a comparatively early age. Bogra, Rajshahi, Noakhali, Pabua, and Chittagong are almost exclusively Mahomedan, the percentages ranging from seventy to eighty per cent of the entire population. The Chutia Nagpur division is conspicuous for a great increase of Christians but they are only twenty-six in every ten thousand, the entire number in Bengal being a little over a hundred and twenty-eight thousand. Nevertheless comparatively speaking Christianity has made more progress than any other religion throughout the Lower Provinces during the decade between last Census and its predecessor.

A CERTAIN melancholy interest will attach to a work which Messrs. Longman, Green and Co., of London, announce to be in preparation. It is a work by the late Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., and is entitled "The Mahrattas: or the History of the Deccan (including Bombay and the Nizam's territory) to the Fall of the Peishwa, 1818." Mr. Telang was assisted in the work by several well-known Mahratta scholars.

WE stated the other day that a Parsee, Mr. Ardasir Muncherjee Wacha, B.A., of the Bombay University, who has already left for Germany, had been appointed teacher of Persian, Hindustani and Gujerati in the University at Vienna. We now learn that Mr. Manekshaw Cowasjee Bamjee, L.C.E., B.Sc., of the Bombay University, has been appointed Assistant Teacher of Chemistry in the Harward University of America. Mr. Bamjee was recently a teacher in the Poona College of Science, and went to America about two years ago to prosecute his medical studies.

WE learn that, at a meeting of members of the managing committee of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on Saturday in the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta's chambers, it was resolved to send a requisition to the Sheriff for the purpose of calling a public meeting of the inhabitants in order to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.

MR. E. WILKIN, on his appointment to the office of Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, resigned the post of Deputy Coroner of Bombay. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, we learn, has now been appointed Deputy Coroner.

IT is stated that, under the new police extension arrangements sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Crummy will be appointed Chief Police Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. Lord Kimberley has sanctioned the appointment of an Extra Police Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, to be entrusted with the special duty of investigating criminal cases, which will be conferred upon Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, head of the Detective Branch. The latter office, it is said, will be conferred upon Inspector Framjee Bhikajee with a salary of Rs. 300 per month. Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who is expected to return to Bombay by the next mail steamer, will relieve Mr. Crummy who takes up the new post of Chief Police Superintendent.

SIR EVELYN WOOD will take up his new post of Quartermaster-General on Oct. 9.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—General Sir William Payn, K.C.B., £19,678; Mr. Charles Reilly, £176,737; Mr. John Carbery Evans, £682; Miss Jean St. Clair Anstruther-Thomson, £5,528; Mr. William Calvert Toulmin, £35,314; Mr. Philip Worsley, £110,000; Hon. Miss Elizabeth Anna Maria Barbara Egerton, £107,472.

BARON MERKL, the new Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, has issued strict regulations for the prevention of cruelty to soldiers by their superiors. Any soldier who may receive cruel treatment is positively ordered to address a formal complaint direct to the Minister.

MISS GORDON, sister of the hero of Khartoum, whose death was recently announced, has left directions that four Chinese flags (which belonged to General Gordon) and £100 shall be handed over to the Committee of the Gordon Boys' Home at Chatham.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REJECTION OF HOME RULE BY THE LORDS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The House of Lords have rejected Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill by four hundred and nineteen against forty-one votes.

THE RIOTS IN THE NORTH.

MORE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Six hundred troops and two hundred police have reached Wakefield, where the people are terrorised by the rioters and afraid to leave their houses.

Rioting took place at the Ackton Collery yesterday, but the soldiers dispersed the rioters.

The North Stafford Miners have decided to resume work immediately.

SEPT. 10.

Affairs in Yorkshire are quieting down; nevertheless a further force of cavalry has been despatched there.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES' BILL

The Commons have read the Madras and Bombay Armies' Bill a second time.

ALLEGED PROPOSAL TO EXTIRPATE THE FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Viceroy of Petchili (Li-Houng-Chang) has petitioned the throne to extirpate al foreigners and especially the English.

[It is altogether improbable that Li-Houng-Chang, Chinese Gordon's friend, and a very enlightened man would address such a petition to the throne.—ED. *B. G.*]

CHOLERA IN LONDON.

Some cases of cholera have occurred in London, which, however, have been officially declared not to be Asiatic cholera.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT STRASBOURG.

BERLIN, SEPT. 9.

The Emperor William, yesterday, reviewed the garrison of Strasbourg, and in reply to an Address from the Town dwelt upon the Union of Germany, with which, he felt convinced, the whole Province was content. His Majesty's reception by the people was most cordial.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The Government of India is somewhat exercised in mind touching the large importations of silver bullion into India which are said to compete with Council Drafts. Endeavours are being made to ascertain the objects of this importation.

The probable explanation is that the bulk of silver is bought by people who have not realised that recent currency legislation has effected a permanent divergence between the value of the rupee and an equal weight of silver bullion, and are buying largely under the impression that what they think is cheapness of bullion is temporary and abnormal. If they wait, it is pointed out they will obtain silver still more cheaply after the repeal of the Sherman Act by the United States.

At present, however, the importations have a very disturbing effect on exchange, and it is believed that the Government of India is engaged in considering how best to counteract the effect of transactions which are as much an injury to individual consumers of silver as to the public revenue.

FRONTIER APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Hutchinson has relieved Captain Duncan as assistant inspecting officer, Jummoo, the latter having proceeded to Gilgit.

GENERAL NAIRNE'S SUCCESSOR.

Major-General Sanford, Military Works, Bombay, has been appointed to the Meerut Command, *vice* General Nairne.

LADY HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

It is announced that H. E. Lady Harris will probably proceed from Poona to Panchgani on the 6th of October.

HINDU MASS MEETING AT POONA.

A large mass meeting of Hindus was held this afternoon, in Shunwar Peit, in Poona city. Mr. Namjoshi explained the objects of the meeting. Mr. Balvant Ramchandra Natu presided. The following resolutions were brought before the meeting and carried.

Proposed by Babamaharaj, and seconded by Mr. Jhamande, and supported by Mr. Jogh that this meeting expresses its sincere sense of gratitude to H. M. the Queen-Empress of India for the interest she takes in the welfare of the people of this country as recently evinced by the kind message of sympathy in reference to disturbances in Bombay.

Sardar Tatyasaheb Khasgiwale proposed, Mr. Mande seconded, and Mr. Lajwankar supported the following resolution, that this meeting extremely regrets that there should have been a breach of amicable relations between Hindus and Mahomedans in Bombay, and earnestly thanks Lord Harris for eloquently insisting upon mutual toleration and charity as the best means of keeping up their brotherly relations.

Mr. Balgangadhar Tilak proposed, and Mr. N. N. Bhor seconded, and Mr. Bhanshanker Lele supported the third resolution which was as follows, that this meeting firmly believes that the movement for due protection of cows has not led and cannot lead to any estrangement of feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans; that in the opinion of this meeting it is regrettable that the riots that have of late unfortunately become so frequent are traceable to the absence of any authoritative exposition of policy for the guidance of Government officials in such matters to want of authoritative record for reference of the existing religious and social rights and privileges, and to the mistaken notions calculated to set one race against another and about the equal and impartial protection of law guaranteed to all her Majesty's subjects by the Queen's proclamation, and that it prays that Government may be pleased to institute an independent inquiry into the causes of these riots generally with a view to provide machinery for an amicable settlement of any disputes that might hereafter arise between the two brother-communities that could live without any such breach for several centuries.

Mr. Chundorker proposed that the Chairman be empowered to embody these resolutions in a form of a memorial to submit the same to Government. Rao Bahadur P. Joshi seconded, and it was carried.

Mr. Namjoshi, in his opening speech, said that their object was to state the case for the Hindus so as to assist Government who had paved a way for the leaders to approach the masses and impress upon them the necessity of being good neighbours, good citizens, and loyal subjects of rulers, whose principles were toleration. The speaker pointed to the urgent necessity of helping Government to maintain their position as arbitrators, for in that lay the strength and elements of constitutional Government.

About three thousand persons were present, which included a large body of schoolboys, the most prominent members of Hindu society were absent. The tone of the speeches were generally temperate.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 10.

H. E. the Viceroy will make a long deferred trip into the interior at the close of the present month.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 10.

The Begum of Bhopal shortly pays Simla a visit, arriving about the 23rd inst.

THE MEERUT COMMAND.

Colonel G. L. Sanford, late head of the Military Works Department, has been appointed to the Meerut Command.

INSPECTION OF THE ROUTE TO CHILAS.

Sir William Lockhart, accompanied by Major Martin, Lieutenant Lockhart, A.-D.-C., and Lieutenant Browne, R.A., has left Abbatabad for the Khagan Valley, in order to inspect the route to Chilas.

R. E. OFFICERS FOR INDIA.

The following Officers of the Royal Engineers are coming to India to succeed the vacancies on the Indian Establishment:—Lieutenant H. B. D. Campbell, Second-Lieutenants A. Gardiner, C. R. Tonge, A. J. Close, R. G. King, A. I. Chamier, and E. N. Stockley.

THE CHIN-MANIPUR BOUNDARY.

The delimitation of the Chin-Manipur boundary, which had to be postponed last year, in consequence of the pressing work in the Chin hills, will as at present arranged, be taken up next cold season.

Mr. Carey, C.I. E., Political Officer, Chin Hills, will represent Burma on the delimitation commission.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN LUSHAI.

Captain Shakespear has been again engaged in surprising the discontented Chiefs of the Southern Lushai country. He left Langleh on the 6th with a small party of military police, and suddenly appeared at Vandulas village at dawn, on the 8th. No opposition was offered, but Daokhama who was in the village managed to escape.

THE RANGOON CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The scheme of the extension of the Rangoon Civil Hospital is published. It is proposed to erect a new brick hospital on the pavilion system, which will eventually accommodate eighty-four paying patients and 300 native patients, besides the medical staff and medical school. The total cost will be about two-and-half lakhs, of which the Municipality will pay nearly two lakhs.

INVITATION TO THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 10.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Gujarat Sabha, it was resolved that the Provincial Conference of 1893 should be invited here.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

It was also resolved that a condolence letter should be sent to the bereaved family of the late the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang.

FESTIVITIES IN HONOUR OF THE HON. MR. SETALVAD.

A deputation, headed by the Honourable Ranchodlal Chhotalal, waited this afternoon on the Honourable Chimanlal Setalvad, and presented an address already voted at a public meeting. Yesterday the Gujarat Club gave an evening party to Mr. Setalvad, which was largely attended, all leading citizens being present. The club premises were beautifully decorated and illuminated. The members of the club presented an address of congratulation this evening. This morning the Kshatriya caste, to which Mr. Setalvad belongs, gave him an entertainment. There was a large gathering. The honourable gentleman gave suitable replies. On Friday evening the Vankaner Dramatic Company gave a special performance of "Shivaji," in honour of Mr. Setalvad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97½ ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	34¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	19,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,118,000	"
" " " Surats	24,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	7,000	"

POONA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS gave a most successful dance, at Government House, Ganeshkhind, last night, and the 200 guests who had the good fortune to be present spent an enjoyable evening. The principal feature of the dance was the cotillon, which went off extremely well. Some very pretty figures were introduced, and the effect produced by each figure was decidedly charming. The following was the programme of this novel cotillon:—

1st—Bouquets.—The gentlemen give bouquets to the ladies and dance with them.

2nd—Caps.—Ladies and gentlemen with corresponding caps dance together.

3rd—Rosettes.—The ladies give the gentlemen rosettes and dance with them.

4th—Butterflies.—The ladies are given butterflies, the gentlemen nets; the latter try to catch the butterflies belonging to any lady they choose.

5th—Button-holes.—The ladies give button holes to the gentlemen they wish to dance with.

6th—Ball-throwing.—The ladies throw balls at the gentleman they wish to dance with. The gentleman securing this ball dances with the lady who threw it.

7th—Rosettes.—On this occasion the gentlemen give the ladies rosettes, and ask them to dance.

8th—Musical Chairs.—Ladies and gentlemen and the odd couples to dance together.

9th—Umbrella and Fan.—The lady gives one gentleman an umbrella and another a fan; she dances with the umbrella gentleman, the possessor of the fan dances alongside by himself and fans the lady.

10th—Masks.

11th—The Lucky Well Figure.—Ladies and gentlemen on opposite sides of a screen dip their hands into a well and pull out a present, dancing together in the order in which they come out.

This unique dance was the cause of much merriment. The other dances on the programe were of the ordinary character. The guests were received at the entrance by Captains Stockdale and Gabb and Risaldar Saidulla Khan, A.-D.-C.s and introduced to their Excellencies by Captains Cox and Fowle.

The arrangements which were carried out by the Government House staff were excellent throughout. Dancing was kept up until 1-30.

The Hunt Lunch which came off on Friday afternoon was an agreeable prelude to the valedictory Hunt meeting, which will take place on Monday, at Yerrowda. The gathering was of a most convivial character, and the charm of the gathering was that the ladies, the daring equestriennes, whose presence lent so much of life and colour to the meetings in the cold gray Indian dawn, graced the festivities with their presence. One of the objects of the gathering was to present Colonel Sheringham and Mr. Gosset, the Master of the Hounds and the First Whip with a silver hunting horn and a saddle, from the members of the Hunt. His Excellency the Governor after Lunch made the presentations in a neat and appropriate speech, in which he alluded to the many pleasant meets which had taken place since the Colonel's pack had visited Poona, and the excellent sport they had all enjoyed. His Excellency also referred in glowing terms to the way in which Mr. Gosset had performed the onerous duties of whip during the season. Lord Harris wound up his remarks by proposing the health of Colonel Sheringham and Mr. Gosset. Colonel Sheringham returned thanks and spoke of the hearty welcome which had been accorded to him in Poona. Mr. Gosset also returned thanks in suitable terms.

Colonel Sheringham then proposed the healths of General Gatacre and Dr. Bull, both of whom had been of the greatest assistance in the success of the Hunt, and Col. Sheringham expressed his thanks for the help they had afforded him.

H. E. then presented a silver hunting horn to Colonel Sheringham and a saddle to Mr. Gosset, the proceedings terminating in an enthusiastic manner.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 25.

REFERENCE was made last week to Sir John Adye's letter in the *Times*, criticizing somewhat severely Mr. George Curzon's article on "India between Two Fires." In the *Times* of the 19th instant Mr. Curzon replied in a letter, in which he stated that there was nothing new in Sir John's views, as the latter had published, on October 7, 1890, a letter "of which that in your issue of to-day is in its essenial parts a *verbatim* repetition; whilst his argument about the Pamirs is a similar reproduction of a letter which he addressed to you in October of last year. Mr. Curzon stated that his political arguments were not assumptions, as Sir John maintained, but statements of fact, and he repeated that the recent movements of France in Siam and of Russia in Central Asia had been highhanded and unfriendly to England. After his late travels in Tonking and Cochin-China, during which he made himself acquainted with the views of the French officials and with the local press, he could not doubt that the real feeling at the back of this Siamese business had been the desire to thwart and to vex England. Siam in fact was one of the French retorts to Egypt. In regard to the Pamirs, which Sir John considered to be an inhospitable and worthless region, he asked why on earth had Russia despatched annual expeditions thither for over twenty years, why had she now established a large permanent garrison at Murghabi, unless it were with the idea of utilizing this *pied à terre* for further advance, and why did she forcibly arrest and expel from those regions (to which she afterwards admitted that she had no claim) two British officers in 1891-92. Mr. Curzon made a very trenchant rejoinder as to Russian intrigue with the Afghans and lack of straightforwardness about the Pamirs, and pointed out in regard to Sir John's views that the advance of England in India had been spread over considerably more than a hundred years, and had at no point assailed the interests of any friendly European State; while the advance of Russia had been entirely concentrated within the last thirty years, and had been pursued in spite of definite assurances and pledges to the contrary given to ourselves by successive Russian Governments. He recalled the promises given about Samarkand, Khiva, the Oxus, Merv, and the Pamirs, and still more the secret Russian correspondence discovered at Kabul and Hunza, and then declared that he failed to see why we should imitate the complacent credulity of our predecessors who scouted these movements as ridiculous, or of their successors who will still be writing letters to prove that Russia does not covet Herat when her flag is already flying from its ramparts; or does not strike at Kabul when her troops are already marching from Balkh to Bamian. Mr. Curzon then turned to Sir J. Adye's statement, as an element of confidence, that the Russians are still hundreds of miles from the Indus, and remarked that were the Indus our frontier there would be some force in such an argument, but of what value is it when we have overstepped the Indus by hundreds of miles. Mr. Curzon admitted that our north-west frontier is very safe and almost impregnable, but that is not because of the natural difficulties which Sir John assigns as the cause, but which in history have never yet retarded the inroad of a single conqueror, but because of the great scheme of military defence and fortifications along the entire border from Peshawur to Quetta. Mr. Curzon does not believe that the Pamirs can ever be a main line of hostile advance by Russia, as that would be grotesque, but nevertheless to enter India by this route was precisely what in 1878 General Abramoff was instructed and did attempt to do with 2,500 men. He was quite content to be assailed by Sir T. Adye's epithets since he remembered that the so-called alarmist of one decade often proves to be the prophet of a second and the philosopher of third. In the *Times* of 21st instant Lord Chelmsford has a letter on the military question in this controversy, in which he takes issue with Mr. Curzon on some of his chief points in regard to the north-west frontier and to Herat, Maimana, and Audkui, and he concludes that he is strongly of opinion that the natural difficulties of the north-west frontier which have been, and can be still, so enormously increased by artificial means, are quite sufficient to secure India from any successful attempt at invasion on the part of Russia. Again, however, Lord Chelmsford returns to the subject in an interview in last night's *Pall Mall Gazette*. He says that until he saw Mr. Curzon's statement he was not aware that we were pledged to the Ameer to defend the integrity of Herat, Maimana, and Audkui, and this he regards as an embarrassing obligation. The only portion of the Indus frontier which is in any danger is that between the railway across the Indus at Sakkar and Attock. Then between Attock and Kalabagh the banks are high and an enemy getting across would find himself in the Salt Range. We have the railway along the Indus by Dehra Ismail Khan, and we can reinforce Quetta by rail either from Karachi or from the Punjab, and so long as we hold Quetta no attempt to cross the Indus between Sakkar and Dehra Ismail Khan can possibly be made. Peshawar should be made an entrenched camp after the model of Quetta, and there should be a strong advanced post at Banner, or somewhere in advance of Dehra Ismail Khan. Supposing the Russians were on the Kabul-Kandahar and Ghazni line there would still be a buffer State with an average thickness of 200 miles between us and them. It is occupied by warlike mountain races, and it would be our own fault if with rupees and diplomacy, we could not induce them to hamper any further Russian advance. For us to go to Kabul, Ghazni, and Kandahar would require three separate armies, and to show what troops it would take he mentioned that in 1879 we had 14 854 men keeping open our communications along the Khyber Pass and the road to Kabul. He doubts whether we could go to the defence of Herat if it was assailed, and to go beyond our own frontier would deprive us of a central position from which reinforcements can be sent to any point in the line which is attacked. His view is let Afghanistan alone.

The review of "Indian Affairs," in the *Times* of 22nd instant, begins by censuring Mr. Chaplin and other speakers on that gentleman's recent motion in the House, for using such epithets as "spoliation," "public plunder," and "flagrant act of public plunder" as being both unpatriotic and unjust. Had they been used by a native journalist in India, he would have raised a tempest of indignation in the Anglo-Indian press, and might even have attracted the attention of the Public Prosecutor. The partisan orators of Parliament of the last century has supplied an exaggerated and erroneous ground-work for the popular history of India in the minds of two generations of Indians who have been educated at the public expense, Parliamentary vituperation is again furnishing the materials by which the popular leaders of Indian opinion judge of the action of the British Government to their country at the present day. This is a most serious evil, as all those wild and extravagant accusations will be reproduced in the native press and be regarded as the deliberate views of leading Englishmen stating only what they know to be the truth. The writer stigmatises the assertion that India has closed its mints in order to ward off national bankruptcy, in the strongest language; and he points out that the majority of the Native and British communities in India are of opinion that a moderate import tariff, not for protection, but for revenue, is a financial necessity. Yet owing to the influence of the Manchester party in Parliament, the Indian Government is prohibited from raising revenue in this way, though it is anxious to do so, and therefore the choice it had before it was either to close its mints or to impose an additional salt-tax or some other equally objectionable tax. The writer also trusts that the idea of saddling India with the cost of the Opium Commission has been abandoned, and that as the Commission is being created in deference to tender British consciences, Parliament will honourably defray the cost of its philanthropic impulses. He warns the British public of the bitterness with which the native press regards the practice of throwing such charges upon the Indian tax-payer as damaging to the fair name of England. The latest statement is that the Commission will be constituted as follows:—Lord Brassey (chairman), Mr. Caine, M.P.; Mr. R. G. Mowbray, M. P.; Mr. Arthur Pease, Sir William Roberts, Sir James Lyall, Mr. Fanshawe, the Maharajah of Dharbhunga, and a well-known Indian merchant. The secretary is Mr. Prescott Hewett. Last evening in the Lords Lord Stanley of Alderley asked Lord Kimberley whether he would refuse to allow the expense of an Opium Commission, which had not been asked for either by the India Office, or by the Government, or the people of India, to be put upon the Indian Treasury, and he concluded his speech by saying that the Commission appeared to be intended as a sop to one section of the Prime Minister's followers of an electioneering nature. Lord Kimberley replied that it was proposed that the expense of the Commission should fall half upon the Indian revenue and half upon the British Treasury. In the Commons last evening Mr. George Russell, in reply to a question regarding the Behar Survey, stated that the cost had been estimated at eight annas per acre. As at present arranged a portion of the expense will fall upon the landholder and the ryot, and a part will be defrayed by the State. The cost of maintaining the record of right would be about three-quarters of an anna per rupee of rent, an amount which would be defrayed by a cess.

The General Election in France was held on Sunday, the 20th instant, and the result so far is very satisfactory to the present Government. The Moderate Republicans have gained the most, and there is every reason to expect that the Government will have a homogeneous majority on which it can rely. The Monarchical and Imperial parties have lost heavily, and the Boulangists may be said to be extinguished. The verdict is, therefore, an unequivocal victory for the Republic, and is very decisive against both Monarchy and Imperialism. As, however, the system requires for the successful candidate a majority of all the votes cast, there are more than 150 elections that are thus indecisive, and must be determined at the second ballot on Sunday next. Out of the 580 members of which the French Chamber will be composed, it is expected that about 300 will be prepared to support the Government, so that the latter will be able to carry out a straightforward policy, and will not have to depend for its existence, as hitherto, on intrigues with groups of members not in sympathy with its aims. It is thus to M. Dupuy as Prime Minister that this triumph comes after so many Republicans of far superior position and talents have failed and been sacrificed in their efforts to obtain a reliable majority. And yet only a few months ago when he succeeded M. Ribot, he was comparatively speaking quite an obscure personage without any political reputation of note in France, and as a statesman practically unknown in Europe though he had held office in previous Ministries. The result of this election is however one on which France is to be congratulated, as it will relieve the Ministry from the necessity of yielding in any way to the extreme sections, and will enable it to pursue an enlightened, peaceful, and self-respecting policy. As the Pope had within the last two years counselled the Catholics to accept the Republic, that was probably an element in the success that has been already achieved and will be completed on Sunday; but at least the anti-clerical feeling so abundantly manifested at former elections was very much less conspicuous in this contest. While the Monarchical and Imperial parties have already lost more than sixty seats, the only unfortunate feature is the return of a considerable body of Radicals and Socialists, though in combatting these the Government will have besides their own supporters the assistance of the Monarchists and Imperialists whose diminished numbers are more likely to adhere to the Republic now that France has pronounced so unmistakably against the pretensions to which they have hitherto been devoted. Perhaps the most fiercely contested election of all was that of M. Clemenceau, who was opposed by an organization which made use of the most unscrupulous calumny and abuse, but he polled 6,500 votes to 7,700 given to his three opponents, and he may possibly win the seat on the second ballot.

One of the chief events of the week is the death of Duke Ernest II. of Saxe-Coburg Gotha who died a little before midnight on Tuesday at the Castle of Rheinhardsbrunn, from the effects of a paralytic attack brought on by a chill caught while out shooting. As the brother of the late Prince Consort, and thus brother-in-law as well as cousin to the Queen, this event has created a good deal of interest in this country. As he was born at Coburg in 1818 and succeeded to the Ducal office in 1844, he has long been an active personage in the politics of Europe, though his Dukedom is one of only very modest proportions. His close connection with the English Court and also with the Prussian Court where his niece was married to the Crown Prince, afterwards Emperor Frederick, added to the importance of his position. He was from the beginning a strong advocate of a United Germany under the leadership of Prussia, and he gave his cordial support to Prussia in the successive steps which culminated in the proclamation of the Empire of Germany from the Palace at Versailles on which occasion the Duke was present. But his greatest merit, having only a very limited domain of his own within which to exercise his political talents, was his enthusiastic devotion to the progress of music, art, and literature, on which he lavished large sums of money, and he was of great assistance to numerous individuals in their struggle to eminence. But the reason why this may be called the chief event of the week is that the successor to the Ducal Crown is the Duke of Edinburgh. By the marriage contract between the Queen and Prince Albert it was stipulated that the eldest son of the marriage should be excluded from the Ducal Crown, in case of the failure of heirs in the direct line of the late Duke, and that the second son of the marriage should succeed to the Dukedom; and now the Duke having died without issue, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the 23rd instant, took the oath to the constitution in presence of Emperor William his nephew, and assumed the Ducal office in the name of Duke Alfred. The fact that the Duchess of Edinburgh is the sister of the Czar lends additional interest to this accession as a political event. It seems to be taken for granted however that the Duke will abdicate in favour of his eldest son when the latter reaches twenty-one, and it may even be earlier, as he is already of age according to the laws of the Duchy.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. VAUGHAN-ARBUCKLE, Royal Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service.

As we surmised, the Government of India have refused to increase the pay of Sergeant-Major Instructors with Artillery Volunteer Corps.

THE rest-camp at Khundwa will be opened on the 26th instant, for the reception of troops passing through during the trooping season of 1893-94.

SURGEON-COLONEL J. WARREN, of the Army Medical Staff, P. M. O., Bombay, obtains his promotion on the retirement of Surgeon-Major-General C. D. Madden.

THE death of Colonel Kaye, commanding the Royal Artillery, Kirkee, at sea, on his way home on sick leave, has been reported as having occurred on the same day and in the same ship as the death of Colonel Wodehouse.

THE following appointments are made in the 19th Bengal Lancers:—Major E. Bruce, to be Commandant, vice Abbott, vacated; Major E. A. Young, to be Second-in-Command; Captains H. S. Massy, S. D. Gordon and E. H. Rivett-Carnac, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession; and Captain S. F. Biddulph, to be Squadron Commander, sub pro tem.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the issue of an order that the Savings Bank balances of British soldiers arriving in India shall be converted into Indian currency at the official rate in force on the date of their disembarkation, but does not think it necessary to alter the amounts already credited to soldiers now serving there, in the proper books of account.

THE Government of India have decided that Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers proceeding on furlough otherwise than on medical certificate, cannot be considered as travelling "on duty," and that the charges preferred by railway authorities in such cases should be admitted. When, however, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers proceed on furlough or leave on medical certificate, they are travelling on duty, and are entitled to accommodation at contract rates.

COLONEL J. COOK, commanding at Delhi, Captain W. E. Bunbury, 25th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant J H. Wansbrough, Bedforshire Regiment, are granted sixty days' privilege leave; and the undermentioned twelve months' leave to England on private affairs:—Captain H. E. Wise, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant O. W. Carey, 28th Punjab Infantry; Major C. Dempster, 4th Sikh Infantry; Lieutenant H. Tweddell, 4th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant M. G. James, 42nd Gurkhas; Lieutenant R. L. Tottenham, 25th Punjab Infantry; and Captain E. E. Couper, 1-4th Gurkhas.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain K. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of August 25, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W Rowe
Mr and Mrs Plowden and 3 children
Mr Martin and 2 Misses Martin
Rev and Mrs Lawson
Lt Cunningham
Mr T B Varty
Lt Chapman

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A B Todd
Mr E Guiness
Mr and Mrs R T Spence
Mr H C Fanshawe
Lt Leslie
Mr Halifax
Mr A C Pereira
Mr W D Sheppard
Mr J Du Boulay
Capt Ross
Major Muir
Mr C H Longley
Mrs Monk
Mr H S Guiness
Capt G Pointon
Mr Dobbie
Mr Schalit
Mr Parmenide
Mr Wreny

FROM ADEN.—Mr Williamson.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

THE COURT.

THE Queen will leave Osborne for Balmoral on Monday next.

The Princess of Wales with her two daughters are making a cruise in Norwegian waters.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of the late Prince Consort, died on Wednesday morning. The Duke of Edinburgh succeeds to the German Duchy.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday in Mr. Gladstone's room at the House of Commons. Fourteen Ministers were present.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a resolution to close proceedings on Report of the Home Rule Bill on Friday night next. Mr. J. Chamberlain then gave notice of an amendment condemning the Government resolution as degrading the House to a mere voting machine, and calling on the Government to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. The discussion of amendments on the Home Rule Bill was then resumed. On Monday, Mr. Gladstone, having previously obtained the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule, moved his resolution for closing the debate on the Report of the Home Rule Bill on Friday next. Mr. J. Chamberlain then moved his amendment in opposition, and the debate was continued by Mr. Whitbread, who thought that, under the circumstances, the closure was justifiable, by Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. J., Balfour, and other members. On a division, Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by 200 against 162. On Tuesday, after some questions relating to the despatch of troops into the South Wales coal districts, which the Home Secretary said had been made at the request of local authorities for preserving the peace, the Home Rule Bill was further considered on the Report. On Wednesday the debate was resumed, and considerable discussion arose on an amendment confirming the power to disolve the Irish Parliament to the Lord Lieutenant acting as "representing her Majesty," but the Government objected, and the amendment was defeated by a majority of 44. Other amendments were proposed on Clause 5, and their consideration was not concluded at the adjournment of the House.

At the close of a speech by Mr. T. Healy in the House of Commons on Wednesday, a person in the Strangers' Gallery who was stated to be the editor of an Irish Nationalist newspaper stood up and vehemently applauded the hon. member's remarks. By order of the Speaker he was at once removed from the House.

GENERAL.

The Registrar-General reports that last week the births in London were 123 below and the deaths 273 above the average of the corresponding week of the last 10 years.

A monument, erected at the cost of American subscribers to the Scotish-American soldiers who fought on both sides in the American Civil War of 1860-65, was inaugurated on Monday at the old Calton burying-ground, Edinburgh, in presence of the Lord Provost and Corporation, the United States Consul, and others.

Viscount Cross addressed a meeting at Workington on Monday in severe condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

At Marylebone Police-court, on Wednesday, Bernard Dunn, saddler, Woolwich, was remanded on a charge of assaulting the Hon. St. John Brodrick, M. P., late Financial Secretary to the War Office, with a horsewhip. The prisoner said that Mr. Brodrick had accused him in the House of Commons of making false statements. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for a week.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, on Monday, opened a new Public Library in Westminster, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., on the same day opened the new Public Baths and Wash-houses.

The Lord Advocate on Tuesday received a deputation of miners from the West of Scotland, who urged the importance of passing this Session the Bill introduced by the Government providing for the holding of coroners' inquests in Scotland on persons killed by accident in mines. He undertook to lay the views of the deputation before his colleagues.

At Aberavon and Port Talbot over 1,500 tinplate workers have been thrown out of employment by the intimidation exercised by the strikers on the miners at the collieries which supply the works with fuel, and on Saturday they were in a greatly irritated mood, and gave an unfavourable reception to the agent of the Miners' Federation who visited Aberavon to address the supporters of the Federation. A detachment of troops had to be sent for to prevent a collision between the two parties.

A force of 1,100 troops and a large number of police have been distributed over the South Wales coal district to protect those miners who are willing to work. It is believed that the strike has collapsed, and many pits are again in full work.

A boat containing ten persons was capsized on Tuesday in the river Nene, near Sutton Bridge, in Lincolnshire, and only one of those on board, a woman, was rescused alive. Seven of the bodies have been recovered.

A special conference of the executive of the Miner's Federation of Great Britain was held on Tuesdy at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. B. Pickard, M.P. The delegates present represented 232,400 men. The proceedings were conducted in private. It was reported that the miners in the county of Durham had not carried out the resolution of the Birmingham conference, and after a long discussion a resolution was carried excluding the Durham delegates from the conference in consequence.

Sir F. Peel, one of the Railway Commissioners, gave evidence on Tuesday before the House of Commons Committee which is inquiring into the subject of railway rates, and explained the constitution and powers of the Commission, which was authorized to fix a new through rate if the existing one was not found satisfactory. The Commission sat very infrequently, and every case must be heard before three Commissioners—a provision which he thought unfortunate.

The Britannia, Satanita, Navahoe, and Calluna were competitors in a match on Saturday in Weymouth Bay and a good race was eventually won by Satanita, Britania being second. The Prince of Wales's yatch has won two other races during the current week.

The excessive heat continued on Friday last, when at 1·30 p.m., 98 degrees in the shade were registered—the highest point yet reached this summer. Several cases of illness and some deaths from heat apoplexy and sunstroke have occurred in London and the country.

There was a marked decrease of temperature throughout the kingdom on Saturday, which has since continued, the *maximum* recorded in the shade in London being below 80 deg., and the weather has become cooler with much rain.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg.-Major J. C. Collins, Ben. Ret.; Col. C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Bo. S.C.; The Duke of Saxe-Coburg; Gen. A. F. Baird, B.S.C.; Lt.-Gen. J. R. Gibbon; Mr. Alderman A. Heywood; Rev. W. J. Smith; Rev. R. Macdonald, D. D.; Mr. H. Cadogan; Rev. Foster Badham Zincke; Mrs. Granett.

ON Lake Traunsee, at Gmunden, near which place the Duke of Cumberland has his country seat, a flower corso took place the other day. The weather was beautiful, and more than two hundred boats, all richly decorated, took part in the show. A grand stand had been erected at one spot, and the two hundred boxes it was divided into were occupied by a umber of distinguished persons. In the Court Box were the Queen of Hanover, Archduke Albrecht, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland with their children. The patroness of the *fete* was the Archduchess Marie Valerie, youngest daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and her Imperial Highness took part in the corso along with Princess Mary of Hanover. Among the most striking of the boats were those of these two Princesses. That of Princess Mary was decorated with the Hanoverian colours. The battle of flowers was carried on very vigorously, and extended to the spectators on the banks, who rained flowers upon the favourite craft.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE HINDUS.

THIS match was played off on the Gymkhana ground, and ended in an easy victory for the Gymkhana by ten wickets. The weather remained fine all day, and the wicket was in good condition. The Hindus won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Merchant and Kirtiker first to face the bowling of Greig and Leslie. The Hindus began badly and ended badly, the only player on their side who got into double figures, being Kirtiker, who secured a well-merited 23. The other batsmen collapsed one after the other, securing but a few runs to their credit. Broker, Bhandare, and Kale made six runs each, Chonker made five, while the rest were disposed of for little or nothing. They could not make a stand against the deadly bowling of Greig and Leslie, who took six and four wickets, respectively. Their first innings terminated with a small total of 53 runs, before it was time for lunch.

The Gymkhana opened their first innings with Greig and O'Shea, who faced the attack of Patker and Kale. The batsmen treated the bowling lightly, and hit the ball in all directions. A change was effected in the bowling, and Kale was relieved by Banda, who succeeded in putting out Greig, when the batsman had made twelve to his credit. Banda continued to bowl effectively, and took five wickets at the cost of 32 runs. O'Shea, who seemed to be at home with the bowling, played a brilliant game, but his career was cut short by Chonker, when he had secured 23—the highest individual score for his side. It is a curious coincident that the individual top score on both sides, was twenty-three. The next best player on the Gymkhana side was Lindsay who secured 12. Creagh with a free style added 8 to the score in a very short time. The Hindus fielded in an excellent manner, and dismissed their opponents for a very modest total of 82. The bowling of Patker and Chonker was also good, and they were responsible for three and two wickets, respectively.

The Hindus who were 29 behind their opponents opened their second venture a little after four o'clock. They made a more miserable show than that in their first innings, and when their best bat Kirtiker succumbed to Leslie, with only a single to his account matters looked very gloomy for the Hindus, who were expected to make a better stand in the second innings. Their individual top score for the second venture was thirteen of H. R. Broker, who played with determination and care. Much was expected of Chonker, but he got 0. No other batsman could get into double-figure, the bowling of Greig and Leslie being too much for them. G. R. Broker and Musurker played steadily, but they did not raise the score very high. They made nine and seven runs, respectively. The remaining batsmen were unable to add even ten more to their side and their last wicket fell for a meagre total of forty-seven, which result was due to the effective bowling of Greig and Leslie, who did yeoman service to their side. Their bowling was so very effective that the Gymkhana captain saw no necessity for a change.

The Gymkhana had only nineteen to make to win the match, and although the time at their disposal was short they managed to put up the required total. Johnson and Wright opened the scoring, and were both not out when twenty was telegraphed, the former making nine and the latter eleven. The Gymkhana thus got a victory by ten wickets over the Hindus.

This match excites great interest amongst the Hindus, who had assembled in large number on the Esplanade, to watch the game.

The scores were:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M T Merchant, b Leslie	0	c Leslie, b Greig	4
G R Kirtiker, b Leslie	23	b Leslie	1
H R Broker, b Leslie	1	b Greig	13
D N Chonker, b Greig	5	c Smallwood, b Greig	0
G R Broker, b Greig	6	c and b Greig	9
A M Chamare, c Lindsay, b Greig	1	c Creagh, b Leslie	0
L B Patker, c Benson, b Greig	0	c Leslie, b Greig	0
G N Bhandare, b Leslie	6	b Leslie	3
W S Musurker, b Greig	0	b Greig	7
B P Kale, not out	6	b Leslie	1
M S Kerker, b Greig	0	not out	3
Extras	5	Extras	7
Total	53	Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Greig	84	23	3	6	67	24	6	6
Leslie	80	22	6	4	65	16	7	4

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J G Greig, c and b Banda	12	did not bat.	
C E O'Shea, b Chonker	23	did not bat.	
C D Johnson, c Kirtiker, b Banda	4	not out	9
G E Cave, b Banda	3	did not bat.	
J G Smallwood, b Chonker	3	did not bat.	
A D Creagh, b Banda	8	did not bat.	
C Leslie, c Chamare, b Banda	0	did not bat.	
Capt Wright, c Banda, b Patker	5	not out	11
Capt Benson, c Chamare, b Patker	5	did not bat.	
Maj Tylden, not out	6	did not bat.	
Capt Lindsay, c Bhandare, b Patker	12	did not bat.	
Extras	1	Extras	0
Total	82	Total	20

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Patker	54	26	5	3	19	12	0	0
Kale	25	10	0	0	....			
Banda	65	33	0	5	....			
Chonker	65	19	4	2	15	8	0	0

ROYAL ARTILLERY *VS.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.

Major Tylden, c P D Kanga, b P Davur	10
Capt Careless, run out	4
Sergt Tr Guynan, c Iranee, b P Davur	2
Capt Wright, b M Kanga	7
Capt Benson, b Iranee	1
Br Hazelgrove, c M Kanga, b P Davur	8
Gr Clinch, not out	19
Gr Ling, b M Kanga	1
Br Carrington, b M Kanga	2
Gr Spinks, b P Daver	0
Gr Walton, st D Kanga, b P Davur	0
Total	54

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

P D Kanga, b Benson	4
R D Ayrton, c Ling, b Wright	64
D D Kanga, c Ling, b Benson	26
K R Iranee, c Wright, b Guynan	39
M D Kanga, c Benson, b Guynan	3
S B Spencer, c Tylden, b Guynan	0
E M Davur, not out	13
P H Davur, not out	3
F M Garda	to bat.
H M Mehta	to bat.
B M Gundevia	to bat.
Total	152

* Innings declared closed.

IT is understood, writes a correspondent, that only one small shelter, elevated thirty feet above the ground, is to be erected on the Burzil Pass. This but will, of course, be useless for horses, and will only be big enough to hold three or four persons. A substantial and roomy block but should be built on the top of the pass; this and a good row of outhouses would be of the greatest possible service to those using the pass when severe weather suddenly and unexpectedly sets in. The elevated shelter will be good enough in the middle of winter and may be the means of saving lives, but a general shelter is needed between Burzil Choki and Chillum, a distance of fourteen miles. It is satisfactory to know that the Rajdiangan Pass—in some respects more dangerous than the Burzil—is now well provided with bungalows. In addition to the three shelters now existing, including the Tragbal bungalow, there is to be another erected near the highest point, which will be a great boon to travellers.

As explained by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the other week in the House of Commons, one of the difficulties about the Garrison Artillery is, that the Government of India have not as yet adopted the organisation which substituted large Garrison Artillery companies for the small ones. There are consequently forty-six companies abroad, and only twenty-two at home. This necessitates the large company on the English establishment being divided into two small companies on departure for India. The large company is a more efficient unit than the small one, and by rolling two small companies into one large one, a number of majors have been set free for armament work. The establishment of armament majors has been undoubtedly an advantage, and has led, among other things to an enormous simplification of the store accounts. Formerly the colonel commanding the district, was the War Office accountant for the whole of the equipment in the district—the officers in charge of the armament being only sub-accountants. Under this arrangement all the work connected with the equipment accounts had to be done twice over. Now the armament major is the direct War Office accountant for all stores in his charge, and the colonel commanding the district is freed from all trouble connected with the accounts we should be sorry to see this system changed, and it appears to us that the Indian Government would do well to copy it—says the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

The competing teams yesterday afternoon were the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and the 47th Field Battery, R.A., the latter from Karachi and the former from Bombay. The R. A. commenced play very well indeed, but the Lancashire lot scored a goal in the first half-time notwithstanding. In the second-half however the Lancashires played an exceedingly good game and scored three goals in quick succession, the forwards working together in fine style, defeating the Gunners by four goals to love.

The second match was a very exciting one between the Leinster Regiment and the first battalion Royal Fusiliers from Karachi.

In the first match the contending teams were Lancashire Regt. :—Goal, Lce.-Corporal Brennan ; Back, Lance-Corporal Potter Abbott ; half-backs, Private Duckworth, Pte Parker, and Pte Robinson ; right wing forwards, Pte Winders and Pte Holmes ; centre forward, Pte Catterall; and left wing forwards, Pte Hector, and Pte Murphy.

The 47th Field Battery Team was thus :—Goal, Gr. Marshall ; backs Gr Briddock and Gr Henderson ; half-backs Gr Owen, Dr Jeurs, and Dr Whittaker ; right wing forwards, Dr Dalton and Dr Puller ; centre forward, Dr Cameron; and left wing forwards, Dr Beattie, and Gr. Kellie.

The Lancashires started the game by kicking off from the north. The ball had only been carried up and down once when they succeeded in scoring a goal. The Infantry made two strong efforts and got a good corner, but failed to score. The R. A. next made a strong effort for the other goal, but missed the goal two or three times, while play was repeated at the other end, the Lancashires losing a good chance by kicking wildly, the ball going over the bar. The Gunners were again on the Infantry goal, but the steadiness of the Infantry goal-keeper prevented them from scoring.

Sides being changed the Lancashires kept the play in their opponent's territory for some time, but failed to score. A splendid long shot at the Gunners' goal was promptly saved from scoring by the goal-keeper. The Lancashires continued a good combined play and scored a second goal. After some up and down play the Infantry centre managed to carry up the ball well. The R.A. goal-keeper tried to get it, but he slipped, and the ball was kicked through. The Infantry soon after scored another goal, and finally won the match by four goals to nothing.

In the second match the Fusiliers team were:—Goal, Pte Marchant ; backs, Cpl-Sedjwik and Pte Jones ; half-backs, Lce-Cpl. Towell, Pte Sturgeon, and Pte Clark ; right wing forwards, Lce-Cpl Fraser, and Pte Tandy ; centre forward, Pte Holloway ; and left wing forwards Pte Heages and Pte Hart.

The Leinster Regiment was made up as follows; Goal, Cpl Aldridge ; backs, Pte Keating, and Pte Swords ; half-backs, Lce-Cpl Duffy, Pte Wynne, and Pte Duffy ; right wing forwards, Lt Sharp and Pte Kelly ; centre forward, Lt Wood ; and left wing forwards, Pte Pelling, and Pte Kenny.

The Fusiliers kicked off, and although the Leinster lot kept the play in their opponent's ground for some time no real scoring took place. The Leinster secured two corners in succession but on both occasion failed to score, but they pressed their opponents very hard, and a rapid game was played.

On changing sides the Leinsters kicked off from the south, and after securing a free kick only drove the ball behind the Fusiliers' goal line. Two corner kicks were next secured in succession, but were fruitless. The Leinsters still continued to try hard, but could not succeed in placing the ball. Eventually the Fusiliers carried the ball off up their left wing, and succeeded in scoring. The Leinster claimed off side, but it was not given. Next one of the Leinster men successfully headed the ball out of a scrimmage, and the interest excited was very great. However, when quite near the Fusiliers' goal a shot was made which was wide, so that when time was called the Fusiliers had won a very hardly contested game by one goal to *nil*.

The 7th Hussars and the 26th Field Battery played off their tie this morning at 7 o'clock. The play was very similar to that of their first match—far from brilliant from a foot-ball point of view, both sides kicking out in the wildest possible fashion. After considerable travelling up and down the field the Hussars managed to score one goal in the second half time, the Gunners failing to score at all.

The first match this afternoon was between the Cheshire Regiment and the Worcester Regiment, from Kamptee, the Cheshire team being the same as played in the first match and the Worcester men as follows :—Goal, Pte Carrington ; backs, Pte Stuard and Pte Gibs ; half-backs, Pte Southall, Pte Bradney, and Pte Shaw ; right wing forwards, Pte Coley, and Pte Eagles (capt.) ; centre forward, Pte Ashfield ; and left wing forwards, Pte Cooper and Pte Hemingsley.

The Worcesters kicked off from the north end, the Cheshires soon got hold of the ball, and made a very good attack, which however was repulsed by the Worcesters, and their centre forward next carried the ball close up to the other goal, but before he could get the ball home he slipt and fell. The Cheshires at once took the ball away to the north end and gave the Worcesters a warm time of it quite close up to the goal, but they managed to get the ball away, and made one shot at the Cheshire goal, but the ball was soon transferred back. The play was extremely good at this point of the game, the ball being passed and repassed with great rapidity. When the whistle sounded neither side had scored, though to all appearances the Cheshires had had the best part of the play.

On starting play again the Worcesters took the ball down to the north end, but it went behind the goal. The Cheshires took the ball back and tried very hard to score, securing a corner without result. After the ball was transferred to the centre of the ground, the Cheshires went in for a very strong attack but the Worcester goal-keeper proved equal to the occasion and so straight was one of the balls delivered that the goal-keeper fell down from the force of the shot. A good deal of enthusiasm prevailed among the spectators as the Cheshires renewed their attack. For a short while the Worcesters took the ball down the field, but it soon came back and the Cheshires who seem to have very hard luck, very nearly scored a goal. The Worcesters now drove the ball right down to their opponent's goal, and in the scrimmage it was driven in and the Worcesters scored a goal. After a little further play without result the whistle sounded and the game terminated.

The second match was between the Durham Regiment and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The names of the contending teams has already been published. After a few minutes' play a foul was claimed by the Durhams and allowed, and they had a free kick from a spot within 10 feet from the goal, but as the ball entered the goal without being touched no goal was scored. The Durhams made several attacks on the Lancashire goal, but were repulsed every time, and their kicking was so wild, that there was small chance of scoring. The Lancashire next took the ball up to the far end by their left wing, but the ball went over the bar ; as the whistle sounded sides were changed and the Durhams carried off the ball and after some clever passing it was eventually put through, the Durhams scoring a good goal. The Lancashire lot got the ball away from their opponents after some trouble, but they failed on each occasion to score and a rather exciting and well-played game finished with the Durhams as winners by one goal to nothing.

The Worcesters are the present holders of the cup, and judging from present appearances may remain so. Unquestionably the Cheshires played an exceedingly good game throughout the tournament.

The annual Polo Tournment will commence on Monday next, five teams being entered in the competition.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur is giving a cup to be played for at the Poona Polo Tournment, and has consented to its being made a challenge cup. In addition there will be given four small cups to the members of the winning team.

The following is the programme for the week :—

Monday, 5 p.m., between the Jodhpur Risaldar team and the A.-D.-C. team.

Wednesday, 5 p.m., 2nd tie between the Bombay Gymkhana and the 7th Hussars.

Thursday 5 p.m., 2nd tie between the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the winners of the first tie. Saturday 4-30 p.m., final tie between the winners of the semi-final tie.

There will be a polo dinner on the 16th.

Monday's teams will be composed as follows :—

Jodhpur Sirdar Risala team.	The A. D. C.'s team :—
Dakul Singh (forward.)	Captain Upperton (forward.)
Major Beatson, 2.	Captain Stockdale, 2.
Sir Partap Singh, 3,	Captain Stack, 3.
Hirji Singh (back).	Captain Fowle (back).

The following are some cricket fixtures up to date :—

Ganeshkhind *vs.* Bombay, 18th September.

Ganeshkhind *vs.* Patel's Eleven, 22nd September.

Ganeshkhind 18 *vs.* Poona Gymkhana 18, 25 September.

Patel's Eleven will include two Hindus, two Mahomedans, and seven Parsees.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	80·1

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	82·2

THE COMMISSIONER AND THE SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Lawyers like doctors differ and even judges are at times at variance with each other on points of law or equity, and we should not wonder, if Municipal Councillors are not at one in respect of the construction of Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, which gives, I think, certain discretionary powers to the Municipal Commissioner in the interest and safety of the city and its inhabitants. Is the Corporation a court of law that it can speak, *ex cathedra* on a tough point of law ? The section expressly refers to the protection of life and property, and I should think that the rioters did not forbear directing their energies against the one or the other. Had the Commissioner, shilly-shallied in the matter, it is possible that greater mischief would have been done through the angry passions of the mobs. One of the speakers, I am surprised to hear, thought tinned provisions were a luxury to those who protected the city. It appears, however, that tinned provisions were given out, because they could be easily procured then. The remark in question is, in my opinion, an insult to the citizen-soldiers who sacrified their comfort and convenience for the defence of the city, regardless of their lives. It looks as if it were the Volunteers, who guarded the Municipal property (Love Grove Pumping Machinery) were too despicable to deserve such food, though it is a well-known fact, that the said Volunteers were respectable members of the best Bombay society. Turning to the files of our local dailies of January 28, 1888, I come across a speech by Major Selby on the then new Municipal Bill, from which I am inclined to infer that the Corporation of that day had in mind that they were bound to assist Government in emergent matters, and I quote, as reported, in the papers, the speech of the gallant Major, leaving your readers to draw their own deductions. These exceptions were first when some work had to be done for the emergent needs of the State. Secondly, when some provisions had to be made against an epidemic. He did not in the least mind if the State was in danger, and if for instance, a Russian fleet was off the harbour of Bombay and the rushing battle bolt sung from the iron-clad out on the foam, the Government issuing any order to the Commissioner to get emergent work done in the Municipal work-shops, he felt sure that in such a case, each member of the Corporation would desire that all its powers, the money, and the means of the city should be at the disposal of Government. They all remembered the answer of Edward II. :—

"The Battle day, the King replied,
"Nice journey rules are set aside."

The shabby way in which some of the Corporators have been speaking of the persons who gallantly came forward on an emergent occasion, is worthy of remark. Speaking of the riots, a Bombay weekly asks why the members of the Municipal Corporation, the elect of the rate-payers of Bombay, did not use their influence in their respective quarters "in quelling or attempting to quell the disturbance."—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 9. CIVIS SUM.

SPECULATION IN SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Under the heading "Bombay Market Report," in your issue of yesterday, you state :—"So long as silver continues to be imported as largely as is stated to be the case (upwards of two-and-a-half crores being reported to be already contracted for by the early part of November, apart from what is already shipped and on the way)." As one who is thoroughly conversant with all that is doing and being done in that metal, allow me to state that you have been betrayed into an error. "Already contracted for by the early part of November" must either mean contracts entered into for silver to be shipped in October and to arrive here in November, or to be shipped in November and to arrive here by the end of November or beginning of December. As applying to either or to both your statement is not correct. The fact is that contracts for shipments in October or in November or for both months together do not amount to a quarter of a crore of rupees. Nay, not even to fifteen lakhs of rupees. Also as one who is watching the signs, let me inform your readers that the orders for silver are flagging, and it looks like the beginning of the end. The whole speculation in silver centres round about a dozen mints of the Native States, that are coining about Rs. 90,000 a day, and so soon as the Government of India enter into some arrangement with them to stop coining, the speculation in silver will cease.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 9.

SHAM LAWYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "H.B.G." is quite right in saying that mukhtiars are allowed to practise because they are "pliant creatures." The magistrates who evince the greatest fondness for these "creatures" are Mamlatdars or Avalkarkuns exercising the powers of second and third class magistrates. A mukhtiar's pleading resembles the talk of an unsophisticated villager to his village head. This rigmarole is generally accompanied with such adulatory doses regarding the magistrates' powers of discernment and justice as cannot but make him think that he is far above mortals if not a god. He is the sirkar ; the very mirror of justice ; can detect truth at a glance ; he is a Mahadev or a Shiva, and a dozen other deities. A passed pleader, on the other hand, takes his standpoint on legal grounds. He is more reasonable but less pliant. It is not to be wondered if these petty officers prefer to be compared to gods rather than to be candidly called erring mortals. —Yours, &c., K. N. W.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

A correspondent writes :—A very pleasant series of evening entertainments have been organized in this station lately, which, judging from the crowded attendance on the evening of the 4th instant, are likely to be immensely popular. These gatherings are held with reference to the Church of England Temperance Society, a branch of which has been recently opened by the Rev. C. H. Barlow, Chaplain. It is rather early to speak of the meetings as "a series," this being only the second of its kind, but I believe it is intended to continue them, and a nicer way of spending a few hours could hardly be desired. The meeting opened with a hymn and a prayer followed by an interesting speech from a very enthusiastic speaker on Temperance and the evils of intemperance. Judging from his anecdotes which were personal reminiscences, the wine cup is indeed much better left alone. The president then rose to second the proceedings as it were, giving us a few words on the subject in a more humorous veiw, after which a number of new members were admitted. Business being disposed of, the evening's entertainment commenced with a piano-forte duet, very well rendered by two young ladies, followed by a vocal duet by our Chaplain's gifted wife and a young lady with a very fine sweet voice. The song in which one fragant cup of tea was extolled, was received with much favour, an encore being demanded which was responded to by another verse of the same song. Each of the two songs by this gentleman were received with the same mark of appreciation. A recitation of "The Better Land" by two little people, followed. Another very pretty song was prettily sung by a young lady, then a chorus by the members of the Church choir. There were no programmes, and I purposely abstain from mentioning names, thinking, like the president, "the young ladies may not like it." This was followed by songs, recitations, and readings. The one comic song sung was so entertaining as to demand an encore. "Murdered by Drink," a recitation, well delivered, was followed by a song from a favourite performer, an encore to which procured for us a delightful rendering of "Home, Sweet Home." I am afraid I am not quite correct about "the order of events," but this is a very brief summary of the proceedings of a very pleasant evening. May there be many of them.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th September, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	1	15 p.m.	18	14
Teheran	10	6	40 a.m.	..	29
Suez	10	1	30 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 10th September, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	59	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	7	..	1
" Madras	..	16	..	1

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF VOLUNTEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The enclosed article cut from the *Madras Times* has just caught my eye, and it occurs to me that it will probably interest a good many men in Bombay if you reprint it. The recent riots have taught us some of the uses Volunteers can be put to and emphasised many of their shortcomings, so this appears to me a good time to bring the matter forward. I do not propose to discuss the fitness or the unfitness of the men who at present enlist in the Volunteers, beyond remarking that they all belong to classes who ought to enlist, and if some of them are not so smart as they ought to be, it is because the incentives to attend parade are not sufficient in the first place, and because Government gives the capitation grant too easily in the second. Drill is at the best a more or less troublesome task and so long as Government make the minimum of parades to be attended only nine a year a very large percentage of men will not exert themselves to put in more. The writer in the *Madras Times* alludes to the high state of efficiency to which railway Volunteers attain compared with other corps. I may be mistaken, but I think that the strongest possible incentive to attend parades is given to railway Volunteers. They are allowed, I believe as far as possible, to put in their drills during the period which would otherwise be spent at the work for which they are paid. Now suppose we accept the theory that every able-bodied European and Eurasian ought to be a Volunteer, we are obliged also, as things are now, to accept the theory that it is the duty of a great majority of the able-bodied Europeans and Eurasians to give up their Saturday half holiday to the service of their country. It seems to me just a little rough that it should be practically impossible for a man to join the Volunteers without this sacrifice staring him in the face, and I should like to see a system started by which some other afternoon in the week is regarded as the Volunteer parade day par excellence. The project may appear utopian, but I believe that if it were an understood thing that public feeling was in favour of European and Eurasian employes being let off at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday or any other day that might be fixed on to attend parade, employers would manage to dispense with their services without grumbling ; and employes would get to regard their parades as play rather than work. It would of course be advisable to start some system of checks to prove that men who took leave for the purpose actually went to drill, but that could easily be managed. These remarks do not apply to what the writer in the *Madras Times* would call "Clan Corps," the Light Horse, and Artillery Volunteers. I consider the Bombay Artillery quite an ideal organisation and it would be difficult to improve on the present arrangement. It is both a corps and a club, and exactly what its members want. The Light Horse could be improved. A great many men do not enlist who ought, and this is partly due to an impression that membership cost a lot of money. As a matter of fact I believe the only articles of kit that a man has to buy for himself are a pair of boots. The younger a man joins a Volunteer Corps the better, and it is a pity to see a lot of youngster wasting their money on 13·2 crocks and trying to teach themselves to ride instead of getting fitted out with a carter and going through the riding school. It would be a very good thing if our benevolent Government could see its way to keeping some old cavalry horses in Bombay at the Commissariat stables, say to be lent when required only to men who bind themselves to put in at least three hours a week in the riding school while they use them and to attend all parades during the same period.

I am letting my pen run away with me ; the following is the article in the *Madras Times*, to which I have referred.—Yours, &c.,

O. V. B.

Our esteemed contemporary, the I. P. G., recently likened the situation in India to that of a ship with a mixed and mutinous crew, approaching a rapidly moving iceberg. To speak of the whole crew as mutinous is, perhaps, to go a little too far ; but it is certainly mixed, and it has not been very well-behaved of late. The situation is difficult to describe ; it is oppressive, like the atmosphere before a storm, when the clouds hang low, and the wind has died away. No one is distinctly troubled ; but there is a vague feeling that something will happen soon. As far as Englishmen are concerned there is the old confidence and self-reliance ready for any emergency ; but it cannot help occurring to most people who think over the matter that so far very little has been done to utilise that feeling in the interests of general peace and safety. Every big city in India is full of Englishmen, most of them young, healthy and strong. Why are so few of them Volunteers ? The Government from the Viceroy's Council down to local administrations have made great professions of wishing to encourage Volunteering in this country ; Commanders-in-Chief have spoken and exhorted, and commanding officers of Volunteer Corps have panegyrised and cajoled, but Volunteering, in Southern India at least, has failed to attract, as a rule, any better material than the lower, underfed, over-worked strata of Eurasian society. Up North it is better, but not much. They have a few corps up there recruited from the very best material ; but speaking generally for all India we may safely say that the best material has been missed. Why is this ? It is evidently the system of Volunteering in vogue which is at fault. No effort apparently is made to maintain "class" in recruiting ; the good material is expected to descend to the level of the bad, and fall in with it. There is no discrimination in selection. The thing is made too cheap ; it is thrown open to the maim, the halt and the blind, and those who flock to it keep away the better class of recruits, both European and Eurasian. The majority who join do so for boots and clothes, and for what else they can make out of it. It is all very well to say that in Volunteering there should be no class prejudices. We quite agree there should not ; but the line should be drawn somewhere. It is absurd to expect the best material to enter the Volunteer ranks as they are constituted at present. With the exception of a company here and there, which is in every way a credit to Volunteer soldiering, the whole thing is a mistake. How long this state of things will be allowed to continue it is hard to say. There can be little doubt that were proper measures taken to attract the men who *should* be our Volunteers to the service, there would be no difficulty in raising corps of men all over India who would be as great an object of pride to the country as the majority of our present corps is an object of ridicule. We wish to cast no disparagement on the excellence and efficiency of certain well-known branches of the Volunteer movement. We could wish, for instance, for no better set of men, taken as a whole, than the Madras Railway Volunteers and some companies of the Madras Volunteers we could mention ; but unfortunately they are the exceptions of excellence which prove the general want of fitness which characterises the whole body of the movement. Everyone is familiar with the curious objects, clad in a *khaki* uniform that shows off their puny physique ridiculously and almost hidden under formidable helmets, slouching back from morning parade, which have come to be recognised as our Volunteers ; and who, seeing these poor caricatures of soldiers, can resist a smile ? It is all wrong this system. With the splendid material at hand that is to be found everywhere standing aloof from the Volunteer movement it requires no genius to see that. But whether the fact will be acknowledged and the absurdity removed is another question. The ways of Government are very wonderful and hard to account for ; but in nothing have they exhibited this inscrutability more than in the way the Volunteer "show" has been run !

Major L. C. Probyn writes to the *Times* to point out "it has not yet been settled how much gold the rupee is to represent," and adds :—Let the Indian Government say definitely that it will, at whatever sacrifice, sooner or later, make the rupee effective representative of 16d., in gold ; let it indicate generally the principles on which it proposes to work towards this end ; and the mercantile and banking community will soon appraise the rupee at its proper gold value. That, in the first instance, this will not be 16d., is now certain ; that matters will be hindered, rather than improved, by the refusal of the Secretary of State to dispose of his bills at the market rate, seems equally sure ; but that eventually, if the Government act with wisdom and firmness, the rupee will be made an effective token of gold even at 16d. I have almost as little doubt as that the lower rate of 15d., would have been more prudent and more easily attainable. The *Times* approves of Major Probyn's idea, and opposes the proposal to raise a gold loan for India. It says :—If the Council wants money at once, and does not want to sell bills at the rates now current, let them issue Treasury bills with three, six, and twelve months to run. Such bills would be taken readily enough in Lombard-street, and in the event of the Council succeeding in raising the rupee to an effective 16d., they could be paid off and not renewed. A gold loan, which the people in Calcutta are clamouring for, would place a permanent load of fresh debt on India.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On Saturday, Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, concluded the magisterial inquiry at the House of Correction, in connection with the Hindu rioters. The police had, in all, arrested 647 Hindus either for disorderly behaviour or rioting. The Magistrate convicted 396 prisoners. Of these eighteen were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, twelve to eighteen months', one to nine months', eight to eight months', sixty-two to six months', and eleven to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Two boys were sentenced to be flogged. 281 prisoners, who were charged with disorderly behaviour, were ordered to pay a nominal fine of one rupee each.

On the recommendation of the Political Officer in the Kuram Valley, it is intended to start a Government plantation on the southern slopes of the Safed Koh for the cultivation of tea. It is believed that the climate is suitable for the culture.

Mr. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, leaves shortly for Madras, in order to assist the authorities there in starting a daily weather report in that province.

The Punjab Government has under consideration the reservation of land on the Chenab Canal for breeding young mule stock for army purposes.

An Allahabad telegram says :—Mr. J. R. Reid is taking three month's privilege leave shortly, and Mr. Moule will officiate in his place in the Board of Revenue. Mr. Roberts from Naini Tal acts for Mr. Moule as Commissioner of Rohilkhand, and Mr. Giles acts as Commissioner of Kumaon in place of Mr. Roberts until Colonel Erskine, permanent Commissioner, returns from leave.

It is rumoured in Rangoon, says a correspondent telegraphing to a contemporary, that the Government of India has an application now before it for twenty extra Civil Servants for Burma. The present strength is about one hundred and forty, and it is said that the Local Government has asked that this be raised to one hundred and sixty. Everywhere the Province seems to be undermanned, in many cases very junior Civilians having to take over Deputy Commissionerships and other important posts.

There have been some apprehensions of a Hindu-Mahomedan disturbance at Agra, where two local festivals clashed last week. The precaution was taken of marching a few British troops through parts of the town, and it seems to have been most effectual ; for the last reports are that all excitement appears to have blown over.

The long inquiry before the Magistrate at Mussoorie into the charges against the late officers of the Himalaya Bank reached its last stage on Wednesday. The accused persons claimed to be tried by a jury as European British subjects, and the Magistrate then read the draft charges, and adjusted them with the assistance of Mr. Vansittart for the prosecution, and of the defendants: The defendants were then formally committed to the High Court, the Magistrate reciting the sections of the Indian Penal Code and of the one section of the Indian Companies' Act under which each is charged. Arrangements for bailing the prisoners were not complete when the order was made.

We have heard much of the grievances of the officers of the Postal Department lately : what are they after all to the miseries of the subordinates, asks a contemporary ? A gentleman had to go to a rural Post Office the other day and could not find the Babu. He was directed to a tree close by in which that official was discovered. "What on earth are you doing, Babu ! " he asked. "Sir," was the reply, "our stationery allowance has been cut down, and I cannot afford to buy pins. Therefore I have to go up this accursed *babul* morning and evening and pick thorn to keep my papers together." And yet there are people who say that more administrative economy is the remedy for our financial difficulties in India.

A statement appeared the other day in a Native paper that the British India Association at Lucknow had given an unanimous vote in favour of the principle of simultaneous examinations. As this Association represents the Oudh talukdars, some of whom are actively hostile to the "political" movement, while many more are totally indifferent to it, the announcement seemed a very strange one. On inquiry it appears that the vote was not passed by the association at all, but by the Working Committee, who at a meeting attended by nine members carried the resolution by six votes to three. The majority consisted of five Hindus and a Mahomedan Congressman. One would like to know what right the Committee has to speak for the Association at large in a question of this kind : as the matter stands, it looks much as if the small but active and united Congress element in the Association had stolen a march upon the rest of the body by committing them to an opinion which there is no reason to believe they entertain. As an expression of the sentiments of the Oudh talukdars the vote has no significance whatever, but as an indication of the activity of the wirepullers who are supporting Mr. Naoroji it is certainly remarkable.

The statement that Sir Antony MacDonnell is about to furnish a report to the Government of India on the Behar Cadastral Survey is incorrect. Sir Edward Buck, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, was present at the recent Conference in Behar, and the Government of India afterwards addressed a letter to Sir Antony MacDonnell approving of the course he had taken. There the matter ends for the time being, so far as the supreme authorities in this country are concerned.

The delay in announcing the successor to Sir David Barbour is believed to have been due to the doubt as to the new Viceroy. Had Lord Herschell succeeded Lord Lansdowne, it would probably have been considered unnecessary to nominate an expert as Finance Minister. Now, with Sir Henry Norman as Viceroy-elect, the services of an expert will be required. Mr. Westland's chances, therefore, have considerably improved.

In case Sir Charles Pritchard goes home on leave next spring, says a contemporary, the officiating vacancy in the Viceregal Council will be filled from Madras or Bombay, in order that the principle of proportionate representation of Presidencies may be maintained.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 12th August, 1893, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 69,956-11-9, and for goods, &c., Rs. 79,114-0-9, making altogether Rs. 1,49,070-12-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 142-14-10. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,25,546-5-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 113-8-3.

Already speculation is rife as to the *personnel* of Sir Henry Norman's staff. The names of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Durand and Major Owen, 21st Hussars, are mentioned in connection with the Military Secretaryship. Major Owen was Sir Henry's Private Secretary in Queensland for some time.

In connection with the changes in the mail service between Calcutta and Kalka it ought to be noted that the acceleration will only enhance the delay now caused to mails and passengers to and from the O. and R. Railway, so long as the N.-W. Railway fails to connect at Umballa with the Delhi-Kalka trains. At present the train leaves Umballa for Kalka one hour and seven minutes before the arrival of the N.-W. Railway train from Saharanpur, and in the other direction the N.-W. Railway train leaves Umballa one hour and-a-half before the train arrives from Kalka. It is difficult to understand how Government can tolerate this vexatious dislocation at an important junction, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity may now be taken by the N.-W. Railway authorities to alter their timetable to suit public requirements.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala, who has arrived at New York from Washington, is reported to be writing an account of his travels, which will be published in the United States.

One of Ghulam Haidar, the Afghan Commander's agents, arrived in Peshawur last Tuesday evening to make some further purchases. He states that Ghulam Haidar has sent an intimation to the Amir that all the preparations for the Durand Mission are completed. It is therefore probable, that by the 10th instant information will reach Simla from the Amir that he is ready to receive the Mission. Ghulam Haidar has called in the local Khans to Dakka, including those of Lalpoora, Caishawal, Hagarnach, Peishbolak, Dehi-Sarak and other Shinwaris and Mohmands. Mr. Clemence, the Amir's Superintendent of Studs, has arrived in India, *en route* to England, to purchase some more horses for stud purposes. Preparations for the Durand Mission were in active progress as he passed along the road. It is believed that during their stay in Kabul the members of the Mission will be lodged in a palace near the Amirs own residence, as he wishes to have his friends and guests near him.

A big suit valued at more than eleven lakhs of rupees has been brought in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Hughli by Babu Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee, of Utterpara, against his nephew, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, for the establishment of his right, title, and interest in the religious and endowed properties left by the will of the plaintiff's father, Jugo Mohun Mookerji, and to get possession of the same. The plaintiff also asks for the construction of his father's will by the terms of which he is entitled to own and enjoy after the death of his late brother Joy Kissen Mookerjee as manager and trustee of all those endowed properties, he being now the eldest surviving member of the family. All these properties are alleged to be now wrongfully possessed by the Raja in violation of the terms of the will. The plaintiff further prays for a division into five equal shares amongst the representatives of the Mookerjee family of these properties, if the religious endowment is not held to be valid and its terms capable of being carried into effect. All the surviving members of Jugo Mohun's family are parties to the suit. The Raja in his defence raises various contentions. He urges that the conditions of the will are inoperative, that his uncle Bijoy Kissen is not entitled to inherit, as he is disqualified by lameness, and also that the so-called endowed properties are mostly the self-acquired ones of his father Joy Kissen. The first hearing of the case came off on Tuesday last, the Raja appearing in person to defend it. He pleaded strongly for the dismissal of the case on preliminary grounds, such as multifariousness and others. After hearing his objections the Court postponned the hearing of the case. The plaintiff has engaged the services of a host of pleaders, but the Raja conducts his own case, assisted by a single pleader.

According to the *Westminister* the statement that Lady Tryon had intended to give "the pension of £600 a year to which she is entitled" to the Victoria Relief Fund, but, inasmuch as that fund "already in excess of the amount required" (which is untrue), she has declined the pension altogether, is foolish and absurd. "Naval pensions cannot be claimed as a right, and they are only conferred upon widows whose private incomes are inadequate and this is not the case with Lady Tryon. The pension of an Admiral's widow is not £ 600 a year, but £120."

The *Daily Chronicle* (Aug. 24) says :—The fact that two months after the closing of the Indian mints rupee exchanges should be falling whilst the dollar-tael exchanges should be rising is certainly remarkable. It conclusively shows that the disturbance to our trade with the far East caused by the closing of the Indian mints has not by any means subsided. This week exporters of British manufactures to the markets of the far East have only been able to sell their bills upon India at a sacrifice in the sterling exchange, notwithstanding the closing of the Indian mints ; while exporters to China, the Straits, and Japan, have found so good a demand for their bills that they have been able to obtain higher sterling values for the dollar and tael respectively. The prospect of a successful issue of the new currency policy of the Indian authorities is still doubtful.

A news agency learns "that in deference to a suggestion from the Indian Executive Government there has been a change in the arrangements of the Royal Commission on Opium. It is now intended that before proceeding to India the Commissioners will take evidence in London both for and against the opium traffic, and for this purpose will probably hold its first meeting on September 8. It is probable that the Commissioners will not go to India until November."

The two first-class battleships Majestic and Magnificent, about to be built for the British Navy at Portsmouth and Chatham, and for which provision has been made in the Navy Estimates for 1893-94, will have a displacement of 14,900 tons each, and with natural draught it is anticipated that they will attain a mean speed of 16½ knots. They will possess greater coal endurance, and be capable of keeping the sea for longer periods than the Royal Sovereign class.

Sir Evelyn Wood's remarks upon the recent large gathering of Volunteers at Aldershot have been issued at the camp. They state :—"The Lieutenant-General commanding and the umpires remarked that the great bulk of the Volunteers did better work than in 1892. The conduct of the men has been good. The orders about broken glass have been attended to. Nearly all corps had water bottles, but sufficient precautions were not taken to ensure that they were filled before the troops left their camps for operations." The General also observes :—"The umpires are of opinion that the falling out of the men is due to want of sufficient breakfast in the morning, inadequate control by the officers, want of practice in marching, and want of practice of commanding officers in leading their men over ground with a minimum of fatigue. It is obviously impossible for Volunteers to practice marching as a body before they take part in manœuvres, but individual Volunteers might walk a few miles daily before they come into camp ; they would then be in a better condition to profit by the instruction which is obtainable only at a few stations. What may be done by practice is evident from the fact that in one Regular brigade of four battallions only ten men fell out; whereas in one Regular battallion, which has only recently come to this station, there were fifty-eight casualties."

In the Commons, on August 17th, Colonel Murray asked the Secretary of War what number of the Reserve soldiers had been and would be called out for drill and trainig this year, and what step had been taken towards using a certain number of the Reserve in strengthening battallion when required for emergencies. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman :—About 2,000 men of the Reserve are being called out for drill and training this year. The second question is still under consideration. Colonel Murray asked what steps had been or would be taken this trooping season to equalise the number of battalions and strength of establishments of the Army at home and abroad. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman :—It is in contemplation to reduce by the end of this year the number of regiments having both battalions abroad from seven to four. All the line battalions at home are on the equal establishment of 721 rank and file.

Fifty-four regiments of the Reserve will, it is announced, take part in the September manœuvres in France. One of the interesting features of the campaign under General Billot will be a series of preliminary marches for purposes of concentration. The districts around Clermont and Gisors have been chosen for this movement, which will take place from September 6th to 12th. General du Guiny will be in command during the march of the line from L' Andelle to Gisors. General Loizillon, Minister of War, had decided that, although bicycles will be of great service in war time, they are too frail and too dependent upon the soil to take the place of mounted orderlies. In several instances mishaps have occurred which at a critical juncture would be a grave peril and embarrassment.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a special order to the Army which directs that in future all packets of blank ammunition are to be broken up and examined before being issued to the troops. This order has been given in consequence of ball cartridge having recently been found amongst the ammunition issued for a field day at Aldershot.

THE MILITARY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

RS. 5,000 AWARDED AS DAMAGES.

Judgment was delievered on Tuesday by the senior sub-judge of Alipore in the suit instituted by Miss Lilian Lewis, of Ballygunge, against Lieutenant Herbert Walton, of the 3rd Regiment, Bengal Infantry, at present stationed at Cawnpore, for Rs. 10,000 as damages for a breach of promise of marriage. His honor read his judgement out to a crowded court, awarding the plaintiff Rs. 5,000, with costs. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant was in court. The following is the full text of the judgment :

This is a suit for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant admits the promise and the breach. His defence is that the damages claimed by the plaintiff are excessive. The only issue in the case, therefore, is whether or not the damages claimed by the plaintiff are excessive. Before proceeding to deal with the above issue, I must notice an objection which was taken by Mr. Mitter, who appeared for the defendant on the first day of hearing, on the ground that the whole cause of action not having arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this court the suit is not cognizable by this court. The learned counsel argued that the promise and its breach taken together consitituted the cause of action, and that, though the promise was made here, the breach took place elsewhere ; hence this court has no jurisdiction over the suit. The objection does not appear to have been taken in the defendant's written statement. There is no force in it, Explanation, III to sec. 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended, setting at rest all doubt that once existed on the subject. That Explanation is—"In suists arising out of contracts the cause of action arises with the meaning of this section at any of the following places *viz.*, (I) the place where the contract was made (II) the place where the contract was to be performed or performance thereof completed, (III) the place wherein performance of the contract in question having been admittedly made within the local limits of the jurisdiction of this court, the cause of action clearly arose within those limits. This disposes of the question of jurisdiction. The real issues in the present case being whether or not the damages claimed by the plaintiff are excessive, it is necessary to consider the principles on which damages in an action of this kind ought to be assessed. Sedgwick in his well-known treatise on the measure of damages, points out the most important factors in the loss sustained by the injured party for which indemnity is given in such an action. The leared counsel for the defendant, without expressly disputing the authority of that work, observes that it is seldom referred to by the judges in England, and is based upon American cases. That it is a work of undoubted authority, not only in American but in English courts it is impossible to deny. In Smith vs. Woodbine (1 Scott's Common Bench reports, New Series, 660), Willes, J., after quoting certain passages from Sedgwick's treatise on damages observes : "The learned author proceeds to cite certain American cases—Forest vs. Somers, 2 N. and M., 267 ; Coryell vs. Colbaugh Coxe, 77 ; Stout vs. Paril Coxe, 79 ; Greene vs. Spencer 3 Miss 318, and Hill vs. Maupin. 3, Miss. 323—which, however, are only echoes of what has been decided in our courts." The learned judge then cites from Sedgwick's work aforesaid the very passage in which are indicated the important factors of the loss sustained by the injured party for which indemnity is given in a suit for breach of promise of marriage. Sedgwick observes : "The action for breach of promise of marriage, as has been already said, though nominally an action founded on the breach of an agreement, presents a striking exception to the general rules which govern contracts. This action is given as an indemnity to the injured party for the loss she has sustained, and has been always held to embrace the injury to the feelings, affections, and wounded pride, as well as the loss of marriage." Mayne in his treatise on Damages, 4th edition, page 458, says : "Actions for breach of promise of marriage ought strictly to have been considered under the head of contracts, in an earlier part of this work. They are all, however, of so exceptional a nature and so closely connected with action for seduction, that I have thought it more convenient to defer the examination till now. It is quite needless to say that no attempt at fixing any measure of damages can be made in regard to this species of suit or the other just alluded to which follows it. They stand on a par with actions for libel as to the range of topics in which counsel are allowed to indulge. Even the stereotyped direction of the judge, that the jury should give temparate damages, conveys no very definite idea to the mind. The circumstances which aggravate the damages in an action of this sort are so obvious as to require no comment. One important fact consists in the wealth and social position of the defendant, as it shows what the plaintiff has lost by the breach of contract. In the case of Frost vs. Knight (L., R., 7, Exch. III), which turned on the question whether an action for breach of promise to marry on the death of the defendant's father could be maintained during the father's lifetime, there having been repudiation of the contract by the defendant, Cockburn, C.J., observes : "On such contract (meaning a contract of marriage) being entered into, not only does a right to its completion arise with reference to domestic relations and possibly pecuniary advantages, as also to the local status accruing on marriage, but a new status, that of betrothment, at once arises between the parties. The relation, it is true, has not by the law of England, the same important consequences which is attached to it by the common law and the law of many other countries. Nevertheless, it carries with it consequences of the utmost importance to the parties. Each becomes bound to the other, neither can consistently with such a relation enter into a similar engagement with another person and has an implied right to have this relation continued till the contract is finally accomplished by marriage. To the woman more especially it is all-important that the relation shall not be put an end to. "Independently of the mere pain occasioned by the abrupt termination of such an engagement, the fact of its existence if followed by such a termination must necessarily operate to her serious disadvantage." The latter part of the observation has been italicized, as it has an important bearing on the circumstances of the present case. In James vs. Kiddington (6, Carrington and Payne, 590), Alderson, B., is reported to have observed : In a case of breach of promise of marriage, the amount of the defendant's property is very material, as showing what would have been the status of the plaintiff in society if the dfendant had not broken his promise." In Hodsoll vs. Taylor (L. R. 92, B, 79), Blackburn, J., observed : "The defendant's means go to show what is the plaintiffs loss by being deprived of the marriage, and that in an action of tort it should be immaterial, as Lord Mansfield said, whether the damages came out of a deep pocket or not." The results of the authorities cited above appears to be that the circumstances to be taken into account for the purpose of assessing damages in an action for breach of promise of marriage, are not only the pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff, but also the injury to her feelings, affections and wounded, pride as well as the loss of marriage ; that the wealty and social position of the defendant is an important element, not because his means of paying the amount of damages that may be awarded are relevant but because the wealth and social position of the defendant are a measure of what the plaintiff has lost by the breach of the contract that the abruptness of the termination of the engagement is also an important element ; the fact of its existence necessarily operating to the plaintiff's disadvantage, irrespective of the mental pain occasioned by the abruptness. There was some argument at the bar as to the time up to which evidence can be given in such a case as to facts having a tendency to aggravate the damages. The learned counsel for the plaintiff contends that evidence cannot be given of any fact having such a tendency that may have occurred after breach, where the learned counsel for the plantiff contends that evidence may be given of any fact of the kind that occurred up to the commencement of the suit. Sedgwick says, "No evidence can be given of every fact having a tendency to aggravate the damages which has occurred after the commencement of the suit." (Sedgwick on Damages, 7th Edition, page 150). The view for which the plaintiff's counsel contends seems to be in accordance with that of this learned author. However important the circumstances referred to above may be, there is a consensus of authority that it is impossible to lay down any precise rule for determining the amount of compensation in a case of this description, the measure of damages as in tort being a question for the sound discretion of the jury in each particular instance. In the present case the evidence is all one way. Hence there is no room for any doubt as to the facts. The plaintiff came out from England with Mrs. Connew in November 1891, having been with this lady from 1st January 1891. Mrs. Connew treated her as a daughter. She came to reside in Maryville Ballygunge, after her arrival in this country. The plaintiff taught her children, and assisted her in her household duties and in everything else. In short, the plaintiff was governess to her children, and was her general companion, being at the same time treated as one of the family of the Connews. She used to get Rs. 25 a month as her pocket-money from Mrs. Connew, and her lodging, board and everything being found her. While the plaintiff was residing with Mrs. Connew a Maryville, Ballygunge, the defendant, who was a lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, was introduced there, having been admitted at the request of a lady friend of Mrs. Connew, who asked her permission to bring him to a tennis party. The plaintiff met the defendant first on the 17th January 1892.

eceived his visits thereafter at Maryville which he house of Mrs. Connew. His visits were not ent at first, but became so in February 1892. The dant was observed by Mr. Connew, who has given vidence in the case, to be attentive to the plaintiff weeks after he had made her acquaintance, the ion being, so far as she could see, more on the dant's side. The defendant, who was then sta- d at Fort William with his regiment, met the tiff nearly every evening at the Eden Gardens. e 28th March 1892 at Maryville, the defendant an offer of marriage to the plaintiff, who accepted nsenting to become his wife as asked by him. On 7th March 1892, the defendant himself handed to aintiff the letter, dated 27th March, which has marked as an exhibit with one enclosure in the lope, Ex. I. It overflows with love and devotion, s calculated to give plaintiff a foretaste of the ts of the union promised in its blushing dawn. The dant wrote to the plaintiff's father and sister, king in loving terms of the plaintiff and the iage, which was to take place under this engage- (Exhibits II, VI, and VII), the letter to the father ibits II) being dated 30th March 1892, and the rs to the sister (Exhibits VI and VII, being dated May and 12th July 1892, respectively. The ndant's letter to the plaintiff dated 28th April 1892, thes the warmest affection, and the deepest love er, and the interviews between the parties both at yville, and the Eden Gardens, as well as their espondence, seem to have been characterized by most intense mutual attachment. Up to the 18th ember the days were bright and sunny to the par-

On the 18th September, however a dark cloud ap- ed on the horizon. The defendant says in his let- dated 19th September 1892 (Exhibit IV): " You say forgive me for writing that cruel, cruel letter." the cloud appeared only to be dispelled, for in that letter defendant goes on to say : " My love for you e same as ever, and yours only wifey darling." defendant came up to Maryville at 7 p.m. on the of September 1892. The plaintiff asked him to ex- n himself with regard to the letter characterized as l, cruel in the letter of the 19th September, and he ied " I don't know what to say, except that I have a fool," and after some talk on the subject the de- ant tore up the letter viz., the cruel letter which the ntiff had received at 4 p. m. on the 18th September. letter thus destroyed was to the effect that the ndant had been thinking over various matters, and engagement and that he had been going into accounts, and found that he could not conveniently ry as soon as he had hoped, and that he thought it fair to release plaintiff from the engagement. plaintiff asked the defendant whether what stated in the letter was perfectly true or her he had ceased to care for her, and offered lease defendant from the engagement if he had ed to care for her; whereupon the defendant that he cared for her as much as ever, and it purely his circumstances that made him write letter, and that he renewed the engagement. The r of the 19th September (Ex. V) in an envelope brought by the defendant and left when he called Maryville on that day. In this letter the defendant esses the plaintiff " My ever true, loving, and oted little wife," and protests against any suggestion e termination of the engagement. These are his ds, " No, my love, nothing but death shall part us n. You are my life, my all." The defendant's s continued after that as before. He was more tionate than ever, if possible, after that, and on 25th October 1892 the defendant brought his child is first wife, a babe of eleven months, to the house he Connews. On the 21st December 1892 the ndant left Calcutta, his regiment having been red to Cawnpore ; and he having been laid up fever and confined to hospital from the 6th or 7th e 14th December 1892. From the 14th December , when he came out of hospital, till he left for npore, the plaintiff saw him every day, the defendant ng at the house of Mrs. Connew every day for tiffin staying till half-past nine at night up to the 19th mber. From the 19th December the defendant ed altogether with the plaintiff and her friends till ft on the 21st December, he and the plaintiff part- n the best of terms possible. After the defendant's rture from Calcutta he used to write to the plain- om Cawnpore almost every day. On the morning e 14th February 1893 the plaintiff received a curt ram worded " Please consider engagement cancel- letter follows." That telegram appears to have a deferred telegram. On the 7th February 1893 efendant says (*vide* Ex VIII) in his letter to the tiff " My darling little wifey, don't think that I ever give you up—" the above laconic telegram he letter of the 12th February 1893 were delivered plaintiff at one and the same time and by the postman and curiously enough, in the letter the tiff is addressed " My darling little wifey " and the st love is offered her. The effect of the telegram, h fell, as it were, as a thunderbolt from the clear sky, must have been really stunning. The feelings injured person under such circumstances can hardly xpressed they being too deep for language. The let- ated 16th February 1893 (Exhibit XVI) which the tiff wrote to the defendant on receipt of the tele- , is expressive of the shock she received so far as expression is possible. It depicts the laceration r feelings, and her complete prostration. The r which the telegram says will follow, was not en until the 17th February 1893. It is almost as as the telegram. It does not contain a word xplanation. It runs thus : " My telegram was d cruel, but all the same true, as I have ceased ve you as I once did. In fact, my affections belong nother. Am making arrangements for Sonny, and let you know when to send him. Will send ayah's dhobie's pay to-morrow. The letter is marked XII. he envelope (Ex. XII) are written these words "Send the watch and chain." It seems the telegram (Ex.), and the letter (Ex. XII) and the cool request on the elope (Ex. XII) have been deliberately contrived to t the feelings and affections and to wound the pride the plaintiff. It was contended by the learned nsel for the defendant that the match was unsuit- e and that the union would have made both the rties unhappy. But it appears from the defendant's n letter to the plaintiff's sister (Ex VII) that the fendant never considered the match unsuitable or e likely to be a source of unhappiness, his words ing " We suit each other down to the ground, and I l perfectly sure that we shall never regret the ion. In his letter (Ex. XVI) the defendant says : I am very proud of being one of your family." In e letter (Ex. VII) the defendant says : " I only just on my prize by a short head from the sailors' ctor." This word may mean that the defendant cceeded in overcoming a rival in the field. But othing turns on the construction of these words. The llegation in the written statement as to the defendant aving been held to his engagement by the plaintiff and is friends, notwithstanding his expressed wish to have it ancelled, is entirely negatived by the evidence in the ase, which, as already observed, is all one way. The defendant has not ventured to go into the box and state the circumstances under which he was held to the engagement by the plaintiff and her friends. The history of the defendant's conduct given above shows that the injury to the plaintiff's feelings and affections, and the wound inflicted on her pride, pointed out by Sedgwick, as important factors in the loss sustained by the injured party in an action of this kind, were very serious, and that termination of the engagement was exceptionally abrupt. There is evidence of the pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff, who spent almost the whole of the £60 she had brought from England as the means of paying her passage home in the event of its being necessary for her to return unexpectedly to England. The fact that the engagement, having been broken off, she is bringing this action for articles of clothing with which she furnished herself in view of the marriage, is not fatal to the claim made in respect of them, though it is not reasonable to make the defendant pay the whole cost of those articles. It has been said that the plaintiff, being a governess on Rs. 25 a month, cannot claim any heavy damages on the present action. One the test principle and authority is the wealth and social position of the defendant and his means and the situation in life of the plaintiff for the damages are given as compensation to the plaintiff for the loss she has sustained by breach of the contract of marriage and lower the position of the plaintiff, though the greater the loss she sustains by breach of promise of the marriage. The amount of compensation in this view may be in direct ratio to the defendant's wealth and position and in reverse ratio to the plaintiff's means and circumstances. The defendant is a lieutenant in Her Majesty's army and expects to be a captain. The advantage to the plaintiff of the marriage promised would have been enormous, and, as observed by Lord Mansfield, which is quite immaterial whether the damages came out of a deep pocket or not, or having regard to all the circumstances of this case, I assess the damages at Rs. 5,000. The plaintiff shall have costs in proportion to the amount of the claim ; but as it was not possible for the plaintiff to anticipate the amount that the court on trial would award, I make no order as to the defendants costs in respect of the amount of the claim disallowed. Suit decree accordingly in amendment of the claim.

THE negotiations between the French Plenipotentiary at Bangkok and the Siamese Government were proceeding when the mail left. The *Times* Bangkok correspondent says the French have prohibited the Siamese from receiving assistance from their foreign legal and diplomatic advisers, and that the demands put forward by M. de Myre de Vilers exceed the terms of the ultimatum.

INDIA BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

MR. G. N. CURZON, under this heading writes as follows to the *Times* :—

Sir,—That my article in the *Nineteenth Century* on " India between Two Fires " should have attracted the notice of so distinguished an authority as Sir John Adye is a compliment, although I regret the fact that for its main argument he has nothing but censure. In writing upon Central Asia I seem fated to differ from Sir John Adye, for I never remember reading one of his letters in your columns with which I did not in the main disagree ; and it is obvious that my own writings exercise a similar effect upon him. On October 7, 1890, you published a letter from Sir John Adye of which that in your issue of to-day is in its essential parts a *verbatim* repetition ; whilst his argument about the Pamirs is a similar reproduction of a letter which he addressed to you in October of last year. I am not likely, therefore, I fear, to effect any modification of views which appear to be stereotyped even in their literary expression. In justice to myself, however, I desire to show that my political arguments were not assumptions, as Sir John Adye describes them, but statements of fact ; while upon the military aspect of the question, my views, which are no doubt *per se* worthless, are fortunate in coinciding with those, if not of Sir John Adye, at any rate of the bulk of Indian generals and officers with whom I have for many years had the honour to correspond or to converse.

My main so-called " assumptions" were that the recent movements of France in Siam and Russia in Central Asia have been highhanded and unfriendly to England. This was not *totidem verbis* my own proposition ; but nevertheless it is one that is capable of defence. If Sir John Adye had studied the French newspapers, or read the debates in the French Chamber, still more, if he had travelled, as I did only six months ago, in Tonking and Cochin China, and had made himself acquainted with the views of the French officials, and with the local Press in those countries, I do not think he could have doubted for one moment that the real feeling at the back of this Siamese business has been the desire to thwart and to vex England. Siam, in fact, is one of the French retorts to Egypt. Ever since the French first set foot in Indo-China a century ago there has been no concealment of this ulterior object on the part of their colonial administrators and pioneers ; and I could supply Sir John Adye with a sheaf of extracts from the writings of Bishop de Behaine, De Carne, Garnier, Admirals de la Grandiere and Dupre, Dupuis and Commandant Riviere in which these sentiments are frankly avowed. The Tongkingese newspapers repeat them every week, and at Saigon the Myingun prince (or dispossessed heir to the throne of King Thibau), who was assisted by the French to escape thither from confinement in British India, is maintained by them upon an annual allowance of 15,000f. for future use against England should the opportunity arise.

Touching the rights of the recent aggression upon Siam, I doubt if Sir John Adye will find any one to defend the ethics of a spoliation which is not made moral by saying that we have sometimes ourselves done likewise, and in defence of which I am still awaiting the disputant, French or English, who will venture to take up a serious pen.

As regards Russia on the Pamirs, if that region is as inhospitable and worthless as Sir John Adye makes out, why on earth has Russia despatched annual expeditions thither for over 20 years, and why has she now established a large permanent garrison at Murghabi unless it be with the idea of utilizing this *pied-a-terre* for further advance ? And if she is actuated by such amicable intentions towards ourselves, how came it that she forcibly arrested and expelled from those regions (to which she afterwards herself admitted that she had no claim) two British officers in 1891 ? And why did the armed force that turned them out subsequently cross the Hindu Kush into British territory, surveying the passes as they went and returned ? I venture to say that if Sir John Adye journeyed to Central Asia and listened to the conversation of every Russian officer from Askabad to Tashkend and from Kerki to Osh he would entertain very different ideas about Russian designs. Only during this last week I have seen a letter from a friend who has just passed through those territories, and who reports that the Russians themselves make no concealment of what their presence on the Pamirs portends.

The singular and engaging candour with which these designs are admitted both by the Russians and the French, renders it quite possible for the most friendly personal relations to subsist between them and the English traveller and critic, who because he is outspoken is not therefore unjust, but who is lost in amazement when he returns to find that views which are openly avowed by the rivals of his country abroad are denounced as uncharitable by a section of his own countrymen at home.

Concerning Russian intrigue with the Afghans and lack of straightforwardness about the Pamirs, I have only to say that the communications maintained by General Kuropatkin, the Governor-General of Transcaspia, with the Afghan Governor of Herat are common talk in Central Asia and cannot be denied ; and that it has been stated in Parliament, and also cannot be denied, that the two Russian expenditions to the Pamirs in 1891 and 1892, which resulted in the acts of violence or occupation already described, were both formally denied in advance by the Russian Foreign Office. If further evidence were needed, I could fill your columns with facts that have either been communicated to me or have come under my notice, but which the regard for a great Power with whom we are on friendly terms, and whose illustrious ruler is a potent force for continued peace, renders it undesirable to divulge.

Sir John Adye next criticizes me for omitting from consideration " one of the most important features of the whole question—i.e., the position, power, and the interests of China." I did so intentionally for three reasons :—(1) Because I believe that all three factors, in their bearing either upon Siam or the Pamirs, have been greatly exaggerated ; (2) because the matter was not relevant to my argument ; (3) because, while Chinese diplomacy is a most formidable engine when applied to the defence of Chinese interests pure and simple, it is very slow to move when the Tsungli Yamen have any suspicion that they are pulling other people's chestnuts out of the fire. A long conversation with the eminent Viceroy Li Hung Chang at Tientsin in the past winter confirmed rather than shook this impression. Upon the general wisdom, however, of a firm alliance with China I am entirely in accord with Sir John Adye ; and the concessions which successive British Governments have made and continue to make to secure that end are a proof that it may be regarded as a settled feature of our Imperial policy. Sir J. Adye finds my summary of the history of Russian advance in Central Asia amusing. But he does not deny that it is accurate. Of course, the difference between the two advances of Russia and Great Britain, which he fails to point out, is this—that the former has been spread over considerably more than 100 years and has at no point assailed the interests of any friendly European State ; while the latter has been entirely concentrated within the last 30 years and has been pursued in spite of definite assurances and pledges to the contrary given to ourselves by successive Russian Governments. When we recall the promises about Samarkand, Khiva, the Oxus, Merve, and the Pamirs, and still more the secret Russian correspondence discovered at Kabul and Hunza, I fail to see why we should imitate the complacent credulity of our predecessors, who scouted these movements as ridiculous, or of their successors, who will still be writing letters to prove that Russia does not covet Herat when her flag is already flying from its ramparts or does not strike at Kabul when her troops are already marching from Balkh to Bamian.

Upon Sir J. Adye's remarks concerning the Transcaspian Railway and the character of the country which Russia has conquered, I will only say that he has always, as it appears to me quite unfairly, disparaged the former ; and that if he only saw the Zerafshan Valley and the greater part of Ferghana he would not describe them as occasional oases in a country of deserts, but would realize that the Emperor Baber was no fool when he made this the centre of an Asiatic dominion which Rusia now aspires to rival.

A few words upon the military question. Sir J. Adye points, as an element of confidence, to the fact that the Russians are still hundreds of miles from the Indus. Were the Indus our frontier there would be some force in such an argument. But of what value is it when we have ourselves overstepped the Indus by hundreds of miles, when we have a railway station within 60 miles of Kandahar, when we have military posts in the Zhob and Gomul Valleys, when we have pledged to the Amir the integrity of Herat, Maimena, and Andkui, when we are contemplating a railway up the valley of the Kabul river, and when we have established garrisons at Gilgit and Chitral. To talk about the Indus Valley now is to be 13 years behind the time. Sir J. Adye says that if the Russians ever get to the Indus they will only be at the beginning of their enterprise. I reply that if ever we allow them to get there we shall be perilously near to the end of ours.

He further says that our north west frontier is very safe and almost impregnable. Yes : but it is not because of the natural difficulties, which he assigns as the cause, but which have never in history retarded the inroad of a single conqueror ; but because of the great scheme of military defence and fortification along the entire border from Peshawur to Quetta, which the outworn theorists of the Indus Valley frontier would have denounced as fantastic, but which it is to the credit of Lord Roberts and the two Viceroys who have co-operated with him to have so successfully carried out.

He also says that the scattered forces of Russia are many hundreds of miles from the main resources of the empire. True ; but the point is that they are now connected therewith by a continuous line of rails (saving the short crossing of the Caspian), instead of being severed, as are the British from India, by 6,000 miles of sea ; that they have no precarious native population to keep in check ; and that, accordingly, they could detrain an army corps on the first battlefield not on the Indus, but at Herat, weeks before England could place a single redcoat upon the scene. Is this or is it not a military advantage ?

Finally, as regards the Pamirs, Sir J. Adye is unduly severe upon Russian officers when he says that no Russian general would be so ignorant and foolish as to attempt to enter India from that quarter; for he forgets that in 1878 this was precisely what General Abramoff was instructed, and did attempt with 2,500 men to do. Of course, I am not so grossly ignorant even of military science as to assert that the Pamirs can ever be a main line of hostile advance. That would be grotesque. But I do say that if we had not gone into Hunza and Nagar in 1892 the Russians would have been there by now, within a few marches of our frontier outpost of Gilgit ; that if we do not keep our eye upon the Baroghil Pass they will very shortly be at its mouth ; that their claim to Roshan and Shighnan, which are dependencies of Badakshan, is put forward with a view to securing the command of the easy approaches through that dependency to Afghanistan *via* Chitral and Jellalabad ; and that if and when they have occupied all or some of these points of vantage they proceed, in time of war, to move only 3,000 troops along the line above indicated, such a movement will not involve actual danger to India, still less will it amount to an invasion of India ; but it will be quite sufficient to lock up hundreds of ill-spared Anglo-Indian soldiers in our Kashmir frontier garrisons, and to send a ferment flying through a score of turbulent border tribes.

No man is less an alarmist on these matters than I ; for I hold that Great Britain, great as she is in the East, is destined to be greater ; and that we can and shall beat any antagonist that attempts to wrest from us the empire of Hindustan. But I also know that every single step that has been taken or reason that has been advanced to fortify our retention of that sovereignty has been attacked beforehand as exaggerated, unsound, shallow, or unjust ; and I am therefore quite content, even when Sir John Adye assails me with this formidable battery of epithet, since I remember that the so-called alarmist of one decade often proves to be the prophet of a second, and the philosopher of a third. It will be time enough to call my arguments by all these names when they have been shown by experience to be erroneous.

Lord Chelmsford also contributes to the correspondence, writing :—

Sir,—Mr. George Curzon, in his letter which you publish this morning, stated that " we have pledged to the Ameer " (of Afghanistan) " the integrity of Herat, Maimena, and Andkui."

No doubt such a statement would not have been made without a full belief in, or perhaps a knowledge of, its accuracy. It is a pledge, however, which is, I believe, now for the first time brought to light, and the question naturally arises. How can the Government of India meet such an obligation ?

Herat is about 133 miles from the Russian frontier, whereas it is 533 miles from our advanced post at Quetta. Maimena is about 50 miles from the Russian frontier, whereas it is 200 miles from Herat. Andkui virtually touches the Russian frontier.

It is clear, therefore, from a comparison of the relative distances, that, should Russia make up her mind to occupy Maimena and Andkui to lay seige to Herat, she can do so without any chance of immediate interference on our part. Under such circumstances, should the Ameer call upon us to fulfil our pledge, we should have to march an army a distance of over 500 miles in order to raise the seige of Herat, or, what is more probable, to recapture that fortress, and then to advance some 200 miles further for the purpose of driving the Russians beyond the borders of Afghanistan.

Assuming our operation to have been completely successful, are we then to retire once more within our own borders, or are we, by occupying Herat or by some other precautions, to endeavour to guard that portion of Afghanistan against any future attempt on the part of Russia to interfere with its integrity ?

In either case the strain which would be brought upon the military, financial, and transport resources of India would be enormous, and the risks would be proportionately heavy.

Setting aside for one moment the pledge which we have made to the Ameer, and looking simply to the interests of our Indian Empire, I cannot see that the occupation by Russia of Herat, Maimena, and Andkui will in any appreciable degree endanger its safety. No doubt, should Russia seriously intend to attempt at some necessarily distant date the invasion of India, Herat will be a more favourable base of operations for such a purpose than the one she now occupies. Are we however on that account to increase our military and political responsibilities by pushing our Indian frontier forward some 700 miles in order to secure a defensive strategical position infinitely inferior to the one we now hold ?

Mr. George Curzon writes :—'To talk about the Indus Valley now is to be 13 years behind the time." No period of time however can alter the natural strength of that Indus Valley frontier. With the advanced posts of Quetta and Peshawur giving us the command of both banks of the Indus, and with a belt of most difficult mountainous country, 200 miles broad between the natural border of Afghanistan and the unfordable Indus river, which can only be bridged with the greatest difficulty during six months of the year, India possesses a defensible frontier of extraordinary strength. Up to the present time we have only fortified one of the advanced posts which we hold on the right bank of the Indus—*viz*., Quetta—but that has secured the complete safety of the left of our defensive line.

Peshawur, which commands the outlet of all the passes leading from Kabul and Chitral, could, with very little expense, be fortified so as to secure our right flank ; and there would remain then but a very narrow portion of our frontier which would have to be defended by similar artificial means.

Mr. George Curzon talks slightingly of the "natural difficulties which have never' in history retarded the inroad of a single conqueror. This is, no doubt, correct, but the circumstances under which Alexander, Mahmud, and Timur invaded India were very different to those which would have to be faced by a European army ; and it is hardly fair to assume that, because those three conquerors were enabled to overcome the natural difficulties of the country, therefore they do not now exist.

I am strongly of opinion that the natural difficulties of our North-West Indian Frontier, which have been, and can be still, so enormously increased by artificial means, are quite sufficient to secure India from any successful attempt at invasion on the part of Russia.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

IN the House of Commons on the 24th ult., in reply to questions by Col. Waring, Mr. Kenyon, and Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. G. Russell said : The intentions of the Government of India in regard to the reintroduction of a Patwari Bill have not been announced to this office. The Secretary of State has not in his possession any evidence showing that in the Sone Canal district the cost of the cadastral survey will exceed the fee-simple value of the land. The cost of the Behar survey has been estimated at eight annas per acre. As at present arranged, a portion of the expense will fall upon the landholder and the ryot, and a part will be defrayed by the State. The cost of maintaining the record of right would be about three-quarters of an anna per rupee of rent, an amount which would be defrayed by a cess. The survey of Behar is an outcome of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, and any questions respecting the permanent settlement must be considered to have been determined by the passing of this latter Act. The Secretary of State has already given his sanction to the survey, but he has inquired whether the further papers can be presented.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

WE understand that the following gentlemen were successful at the recent examination for admission to the Indian Medical Service :—

Surg-Lt G Lamb
Surg-Lt H Barden
Surg-Lt B H F Leumann
Surg-Lt H Bennett
Surg-Lt E C MacLeod
Surg-Lt J Fisher
Surg-Lt C H Evans
Surg-Lt C Thomson
Surg-Lt A A S Harriss
Surg-Lt E S Peck
Surg-Lt A E Berry
Surg-Lt H St J Fraser

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it " will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair, " to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers.' It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d, bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

On Tuesday, Aug. 24, in reply to Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Kimberley said it was proposed that one-half of the cost of the Opium Commission should fall on the Indian revenue, and one-half on the British Treasury. India was deeply interested in the opium question, and that was a very good reason why the Indian revenue should bear one-half the cost of the Commission.

THE SALARY OF THE LORD PRESIDENT.

Lord Kimberley also informed Lord Stanley of Alderley that he had not made any progress towards obtaining a salary, as Lord President, out of the British Exchequer.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ON INDIA.

Mr. V. Gibbs, on the 18th ult. asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, as the India Council on Wednesday accepted the best price offered for telegraphic transfers on India, it was to be understood that they would continue to pursue this policy ; and whether he was aware that the acceptance of tenders on Wednesday at 15½d. had had the effect of sending Indian exchange down to 14½d. Mr. G. Russel : No undertaking can be given as to the action that will be taken in the sale of bills on India, as it must depend on the amount and rates at which tenders are made. The Council of India does not fix any minimum rate below which no bills will be accepted. Usually tenders up to the advertised amount are taken if the rate offered is not below the market rate of the day, but in a falling market tenders of very small amounts are generaly refused. On the last seven Wednesday's bills for 80,000 rupees above the market rate and transfers for twelve lakhs tendered at the market rate have been accepted ; bills for Rs. 33,477 and transfers for four and half lakhs tendered at about the market rate have been refused owing to the smallness of the offers : and bills for ten lakhs and transfers for ten lakhs tendered below the market rate have been refused. Indian exchange has fallen to 14 13-16d. per rupee, but I cannot undertake to specify the cause or causes by which this effect has been produced.

MALAY PENINSULA CANAL.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reference to a statement that a French diplomatist of high standing had been sent to Bangkok to ask for a grant of land in connection with a French scheme for making a canal through the Malay Peninsula, whether there existed any papers which could be laid before Parliament on the difficulties in the way of the continuation of such a canal.—Sir E. Grey : Her Majesty's Government were informed on July 18 that M. Myre de Vilers was being sent to Bangkok, but it is not known that his mission is in any way connected with such a scheme as that mentioned in the question. I must ask the right hon. baronet to postpone the last part of his question till there has been time to examine the papers.

ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER THE BRITISH RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Mr. Naoroji (for Mr. Seymour Keay) on the 21st ultimo asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is now aware that a person named Jawad Hussain has been arrested in Hyderabad (Deccan), on a charge of plotting to murder the British Resident, Mr. Plowden, or to blow up the Residency with dynamite ; and that the arrest is stated to have been in consequence of the production to the Nizam by Mr. Plowden of a letter purporting to warn him that such a plot, existed. Whether there is any ground to believe in the existence of such a plot, and if so, are any other persons stated to be implicated in it ? What was the cause of the banishment from Hyderabad, on 15th ultimo, of the Political and Financial Secretary, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Mehdi Ali ; And having regard to the circumstance that similar designs on Mr. Plowden's life when he was Resident at the Court of the Ruler of Cashmere were attributed to that ruler, and were without inquiry afterwards put forward as one of the causes officially assigned for his deposition, her Majesty's Government will direct that a full and careful inquiry be made by some independent authority into the facts connected with the alleged plot, and the other recent events in Hyderabad which have been brought to their notice, so as to ensure that no injustice is done to the Nizam's Government.

Mr. G. Russell : The following information has been received by telegraph from the Viceroy :—"One Jowad Hussain, arrested in Hyderabad, but not on Resident's initiation, is principal person charged with complicity in plot to murder Resident. Facts not yet elicited, but departmental inquiry is being held by two Judges of Nizam's High Court. Mehdi Ali resigned and left State under Nizam's orders in consequence of implication in one lakh of rupees bribery case. Complete correspondence regarding this incident posted 13th inst." In view of the fact that an inquiry into the alleged plot is now being held by two Judges of the Nizam's High Court, the Secretary of State thinks it unneccessary at the present stage of affairs to order a separate inquiry to be held.

BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

On the 21st ult. Mr. Bartley asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was officially authorised to admit, in his letter to the *Times* on the Behar Cadastral Survey, that he wished the state of the finances enabled the Government to bear a larger portion of the expenditure ; whether the Government of India had finally decided that seven-eights of the large cost of this Survey should take the form of new land taxation in Behar, levied on the landlords and the tenants in equal shares ; whether this decision had been approved by the Secretary of State as not infringing the permanent settlement ; and whether the section of Bengal Tenancy Act, under which the taxation would be imposed, expressly limited such taxation to a local area.—Mr. G. Russell : The Secretary of State is not responsible for the letter written by Sir C. Elliott which appeared in the *Times* of Aug. 12. No final decision has yet been passed in regard to the cost of the Behar Cadastral Survey. Yes, Chapter 10, Clause 114, of the Bengal Tenancy Act uses the words " local area."

INDIAN CURRENCY.

The same day Mr. Everett asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had taken notice of the fact that the new currency arrangements in India, intended to secure steadiness of exchange between the sovereign and the rupee, while not having done this, had been followed by a widening of the divergence between the value of silver and of gold, by the opening of new difficulties between India and other silver-using countries, and by an increase of the difficulties of British trade with those countries ; whether he was aware that on Wednesday last Senator Gray stated to members of both Houses of Congress of the United States that he violated no confidence in stating that President Cleveland was in favour of securing a par of exchange between gold and silver moneys with free coinage for both ; and whether, in view of this favourable disposition of the United States Government towards securing a par of exchange and in view of the common interest the two kindred nations had in the re-establishment of such a par on a durable basis, our Government would open negotiations with that of the United States in order to learn whether common action between the two Governments to secure such re-establishment could now be taken.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer : I must remind my hon. friend that on Feb. 28 a resolution was moved " urging her Majesty's Government to use its utmost influence to secure the reassembly of the Monetary Conference in order to find some effective remedy, in concert with other nations, in view of the serious evils resulting from the growing divergence of value between gold and silver. That resolution was defeated by a majority of eighty-one, and, in its place, an amendment was carried declaring " that any interference with the single monetary standard now by law established in this country is open to the gravest objections," and " this House thinks it inexpedient that the Government should take any steps to procure the reassembly of that conference. That the Government of the United States is favourable to a bimetallic system has always been well known, indeed, they made a formal proposal at Brussels to that effect, which was, however, withdrawn from want of support from the European States. The Government find nothing in the existing state of things, or in anything which has recently occurred in India, to alter the resolution already announced by them and approved by the House of Commons, not to interfere with " the single monetary standard now by law established in this country."—Mr. Everett asked the right hon. gentleman whether he was aware of the circumstances under which the majority in the House of Commons was obtained ; and whether the result of the recent action in India had not somewhat altered the complexion of affairs ?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he could not give any information on that point.—Mr. Chaplin asked whether it was not the fact that since the period referred to by the right hon. gentleman, and very much owing to the action of her Majesty's Government, the divergence between the value of gold and silver had enormously increased, together with all the difficulties arising from it, and whether, under those circumstances, the Government were not prepared to modify the opinions they had expressed, and to accede in some respect to the terms of the hon. member's question.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated the last sentence of his answer to the hon. member for the Woodbridge Division.—Mr. Chaplin : Then, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, there are no steps which can be taken to modify the difficulties of the present situation, except to alter the standard by law established ?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer : That I have not said.

THE PAY OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

On Tuesday, Aug. 22., Mr. Everett asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was true that an addition was to be made to the pay of the Civil and other servants in India in consideration of the fall which had taken place in exchange ; and whether this additional pay would be taken out of the revenues of India. The hon. member added that he must respectfully complain of the great alteration made in the latter part of the question, and claimed his right, as a member of Parliament, to put a question in his own words. The second part of his question ran thus :—" And whether the additional pay will be taken out of the pockets of the people of India at the same time when their own free supply of rupees "——

The Speaker : Order, order. That is a controversial question. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gladstone : The origin of the proceeding in this matter has taken place in India, and the Secretary of State in Council has simply agreed to the proposals of the Government of India. By these proposals European officers will receive an exchange compensation allowance, and that allowance will enable them to forward half of their salaries to Europe at the rate of 1s. 6d. for the rupee.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

THE elections in Paris passed off quietly on Aug. 20. No serious incident occurred anywhere in the capital. For the most part, the voting took place without anything like excitement or enthusiasm. The results of the appeal to the country so far so that 312 Republicans were elected, 30 Radical Socialists, and pure Socialists, 13 Rallies, and 56 Reactionists. In 155 constituencies second ballots will be necessary. In most places where complementary elections will have to be held the Republican candidates head the poll. All the Ministers who were members of the last Chamber have been re-elected with considerably increased majorities to those they obtained in 1889. M. Charles Depuy, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, polled 14,513 votes, against 10,201 in 1889. M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 13,691, against 10,310 ; M. Poincarre, Minister of Public Instruction, 14,394, against 9,644 ; M. Terrier, Minister of Commerce and the Colonies, 11,332, against 8,888 ; M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture, 14,899, against 11.304 ; M. Viette, Minister of Public Works, 12,518, against 11,347 ; M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, 7353, against 5842 ; M. Delcasse, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 14,771, against 10,836. On the other hand, those who undertook to purify the Republic by their denunciation of Parliamentary corruption, for the most part, fared ill at the polls. M. Delahaye, who took the initiative in the matter, has lost his seat, and M. Drumont, who was recommended to the electors of Amiens by M. Millevoye, who had resigned and refused to become a candidate, was also rejected by the electors, notwithstanding his violent attack on those suspected of being implicated in the affairs of Panama. M. Andrieux, the Deputy for the Seventh District of Paris, who laid before the Committee of Inquiry the list of names of persons who had received money from Baron de Reinach, is at the bottom of the poll with 3256 votes, against M. Frebaul, the Radical, with 4598, and M. Paul Lerolle, a reactionary Municipal Councillor, with 4448 votes.

On the other hand, with a few startling exceptions, almost all those Deputies who were denounced for corruption have been re-elected, such as MM. Rouvier, Arene, Jules Roche, and Burdeau. The exceptions are those of MM. Floquet and Clemenceau, both whom were roughly handled by the electors. The former stands at the head of the poll with 2913 votes, but he is followed closely by M. Faberot, a hatter and Socialist, with 2078 votes, and M. Lagasse the radical Socialist barrister, who defended Ravachol with 1550 votes. At Draguignan, in the Var, M. Cemenceau sees his seat in Parliament most seriously threatened. His name stands at the head of the poll with 6634 votes, but it is followed closely by that of M. Jourdan, a barrister of Marseilles, a Republican, with 4686; M. Vincent, Radical with 1702; M. Morel, ex-Deputy and Radical, with 1018; and other candidates for a total of about 850 votes. The enemies of M. Clemenceau add all votes given to the various candidates opposing him, and, reckoning that he will at the second ballot have but one opponent, declare that his final defeat is certain. Another prominent feature in the French Parliament, M. Paul de Cassagnac, failed to obtain reelection in the Department of the Gers. There seems little doubt of his ultimate success, but a second ballot is necessary. He obtained 9119 votes against 7414 given to a Republican, M. Bascau, a barrister, and 2037 given to M. Laudet, an Embassy Secretary and Liberal Republican. Among the prominent Conservatives who have lost their seats in the Chamber are Comte de Mun, the Roman Catholic Socialist, MM. Piou, the originator of the Rallies group, Robert Mitchell, and Comte de L' Aigle. In the Ille at Vilaine, one of the strong holds Opposition of the the Republicans have already gained five seats, and in the Department of the Gers two.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

THE Finance Committee of the United States Senate, at its meeting on Aug. 18, authorised Mr. Voorhees to report at once the following bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman Act :—

That so much of the Act approved on July 14, 1890, entitled "an Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes, as directs the Secretary o the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or as much thereof as may be offered each month, the market price thereof not exceeding one dollar for 371·25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases. Treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue to use both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will ensure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and equal power for every dollar at all times in the markets for the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed towards establishing such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times equal power for every dollar coined and issued in the United States in the markets for the payment of debts.

Senator Vest (Missouri) will offer as a substitute for this a bill for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of twenty to one. Mr. Vest said, after the Committee had adjourned, that the discussion of the bills would occupy two or three months.

Without considering the other evils, that will result from silver coinage, Mr. Carlisle estimates that it will cost £113,000,000 to recoin the currency at the new ratio of twenty to one.

The most important speech yet made during the financial debate was delivered in the Senate, on August 22, by Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who has always been a profound believer in bimetallism, and still claims that his views on the subject have not changed, but nevertheless declares that he will vote for the repeal of the Sherman Act because he regards it as a vicious piece of legislation. The speech constituted a bitter attack upon the Republicans for having passed the Sherman Act, and a eulogy upon President Cleveland for his sound views regarding finance.

There is now, according to the " Times" correspondent, a general belief at Washington that the Silver Purchase Law Repeal Bill will speedily pass both Houses of Congress.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, a warm advocate of a low tariff, has been appointed chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives, and will immediately begin the preparation of a bill repealing the M'Kinley Tariff and substituting a revised one.

IN the opinion of Mr. William McAdoo, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, who writes on the subject in the *North American Review*, there are two lessons to be derived from the Victoria disaster : The first is the necessity for squadron drills and the practical manœuvring of fleets ; the second, and the greater of the two, the importance of the *personnel*. " Think for a moment, " he says, " of what depends upon the ability and courage of the man who, in battle, stands in a small armoured tower into which the light penetrates from a mere slit between the rim and the roof, through which he must see every movement of his enemy, and who directs every movement of his ship. On his intelligence, learning, experience, skill, courage and nerve, rests the safety of the ship, and the life of the crew, and the final outcome of the conflict. He holds in his hand the great powers which beget life and action in the ship, and at his touch she pours forth her fearfully destructive energies. A single false move, a signal misunderstood, a clouding of his vision, the tremour of his hand, the failure of his heart, a nervous collapse, an error of judgment, the lack of experience, and, above all, a failure to possess a quick and acute intelligence, and the cool courage to act with great promptness, and the contest which may involve a nation's rights, its honours, or the invasion of its territory, or the spoliation and humiliation of its people, is lost beyond retrieve."

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE SERVICES.

COMMENTING on this subject in a leading article, the " Times" says :—The scheme now announced is a tardy measure of justice, incomplete perhaps, but probably as complete as the present state of Indian finances allows. Each officer, and each Civil servant not domiciled in India, is to have half his salary subject to a maximum limit of 1,000l., paid in rupees at a privileged rate of eighteen pence per rupee. His remittances to this country, up to the prescribed limit, will have the benefit of this improved rate and if no remittances are made he will have a benefit none the less in what amounts practically to an addition to half his salary. The members of the two services are said to be satisfied with the scheme. It comes, indeed, at a most opportune moment, just when some doubt has been thrown on the permanence of the improvement lately effected in the exchange value of the rupee. The benefits granted under the scheme will be somewhat unequally distributed. Officers and Civil servants who came out to India during the last ten years will have little or nothing to complain about. Some of them, indeed, who took their appointments when the rupee was worth less than eighteen pence, will be better off than they expected to be. Those whose term of service counts back to an earlier date, and who have seen their incomes falling off in value year by year, will feel at least that the decline has been at last arrested, and that they can calculate with certainty what it will henceforth cost them to send over to this country the remittances which they have occasion to make. A fall in the exchanges will have no more terror for them, and though they can never hope that the good old days will come back when each of their rupees was worth its full two shillings, yet it is something for them to know that, as regards one-half of their income, it never be worth less than the stipulated eighteenpence. We may add, too, that for Civil servants of long standing the day of retirement is not far distant, and that when they do retire their pensions will be paid them, not in rupees, but in gold.

The Indian Government, says the " St. James's Gazette," has at last decided to do something to secure its servants against the depreciation of silver. The loss has been heavy to officials, who find their salaries worth little more than half their nominal amounts. The scheme now adopted is that Indian civilians are to be paid half their salaries in rupees, at a privileged rate of 18d. the rupee. This will still not satisfy some of the older officers, who took their appointments under the impression that the rupee was worth 2s. or thereabouts ; but the younger men—and most Indian civilians are under middle age—would have been content if the rupee had stopped at 18d. a few years ago. At any rate, we are glad to see the Indian Government recognising that the worst sufferers by the fall in silver are its own servants. Perhaps it would have been simpler to merely raise their salaries all round.

The " Westminster Gazette " says :—That some such arrangement has long been needed goes without the saying, for it was a gross injustice that an official who entered the Indian Government's service when the rupee was worth, say, 1s. 9d. should be under the necessity of remitting, say one-half of his income to England at the rate of 1s. 3d. per rupee. It seems to us that the terms proposed are entirely just. The power to remit one-half of the income up to a maximum of 1,000l. is fair, and the fixing of the rupee at 1s. 6d. seems to effect a reasonable compromise. On the income retained in India probably no loss is sustained, for prices as a whole do not appear to have undergone much change in the East. Altogether the Indian Services have reason to be satisfied, while the public have no reason to complain, although in some quarters, perhaps, a few voices will be raised against the imposition of an additional burden upon the Indian taxpayer. But the terms of an implied contract should be observed, on the workman is worthy of his hire—especially, perhaps, in the plains of India.

The " Globe's" comment is :—Considering that the actual value of the rupee is not now more than about 1s. 2d., this, it must be admitted, is a substantial concession. It does not, of course, place the recipients in the condition in which they were when the rupee was worth 2s., but that is a long time ago, and but a small proportion of those concerned have ever enjoyed the full amount of their nominal salaries. According to the " Times" correspondent, " the members of the services seem to be satisfied." Dissatisfaction, it may be remarked, would be of little use, and, all things considered, would perhaps be hardly reasonable. The case was really one for compromise, and it is a compromise which has been come to. It is not the fault of the Government that its servants have been mulcted of a large proportion of their salaries, but, on the other hand, it would have been impolitic and wrong for the Government to do nothing to relieve a state of things which had become intolerable. Nobody will pretend that the arrangement is ideally perfect. No financial arrangement which consists in affixing an artificial value to the rupee can claim that character, but the scheme adopted is perhaps as good as the exigencies of the situation admitted. The Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer is not just now in the position of Crœsus, and the concession, as it stands, will involve a considerable addition to outlay. It will, however, afford a real boon to a great body of public servants, whose right to relief in some form is universally acknowledged.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN RIOTS.

A SERIOUS conflict, resulting in the deaths of fourteen people and many injuries, occurred between the Italians and Frenchmen employed at Aigues-Mortes, the week the mail left. It appears to have arisen under these circumstances. Every year up to the present French workmen had been in the habit of working first for a salt company at Mourgues for a short time, after which they proceeded in a body to the Peccais salt works, where they were taken on at once. This year, however, the Frenchmen were told at the latter works that they were not wanted, as some 600 Italian workmen had been engaged to work at much lower wages. Some 150 out of the body of 800 French labourers were however taken on by the Peccais Company. A number of Italian workmen attacked the French labourers with stones and shovels. The gendarmes arrived in time to prevent the 150 Frenchmen being massacred by their 453 Italian aggressors. To avenge this attack the Frenchmen in a body then attacked the Italians. The French, now a veritable army, assembled to the number of 500 men in the streets of Aigues-Mortes, carrying every weapon, from pickaexs to firearms and bludgeons. In vain the Mayor, the Prefects and the Procureur sought to calm them. The police tried to bar the way, and were swept aside. The Italians also were armed, but they were much inferior in number. Some frightful hand-to-hand fights ensued. Whenever an Italian escaped he was hunted like a rat, and done to death. The neighbouring houses and the hospitals became full of the wounded. A company of soldiers and fifty mounted men of the artillery arrived from Nimes, and another train brought more soldiers, and these troops set quickly about isolating the French and the Italians. Many of the Italians had taken to the houses, and fifty of them shut themselves up in a baker's shop, where they were protected by the soldiers. Those who were the least wounded were immediately sent off by train to Nimes, and thence to Marseilles, where they are to be given in charge of the Italian Consul. Even at the last moment at the railway station some terrible scenes occurred. The affair may now be considered at an end.

When news of the conflict reached Italy great excitement was manifested. In Rome bodies of working men simultaneously left work and formed processions with draped banners, intending to march through the streets in solemn protest against the unpunished " assassination" of their brethren in France. Their passage was opposed by troops, who, in cases where they offered resistance, confronted them with fixed bayonets. The Piazza Colonna, the Chamber, and the French Embassy were surrounded by troops. Crowds of labouring men assembled and shouted, " Down with France" and "Viva la Guerra."

A telegram, signed by a large number of citizens, has been sent direct to the King, to the following effect:—" To your Majesty, the jealous custodian of the honour of Italy, the undersigned Italians turn confidently, in this moment in which the national sentiment feels itself offended by acts which wound the dignity of our country as well as the sentiment of human brotherhood. "

Demonstrations against France were repeated at Naples, Milan, Turin, and Genoa. Meantime explanations were demanded by the Italian Government from France. The Mayor of Aigues-Mortes was suspended, and an inquiry was instituted. Both the French and the Italian Governments adopted a firm but reasonable attitude, and on Tuesday it was semi-officially announced in Rome that Signor Ressmann has been authorised to inform the French Government that, in view of the suspension from office of the Mayor of Aigues-Mortes, and placing confidence in the impartial action of the French magistracy as regards the punishment of the guilty parties, the Italian Government was happy to be able to consider the recent incidents as satisfactorily closed.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a Lancashire vicar, who adopted the eastward position at the celebration of the Holy Communion, having been preferred, was succeeded by an Evangelical clergyman, who took the north-end position. On leaving the church a workingman accosted the vicar, saying ; " You don't do things in the same way as our old parson." " In what way, my friend ? " said the vicar. The reply came sharp : " Well, he always used to worship looking the same way as we do : he did not turn round and stare at us like you Now look here, sir, we don't want any of your Popish tricks here."

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE INTERFERENCE OF PARLIAMENT IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

IN an article which eloquently rebukes Mr Chaplin and other speakers in the House of Commons for the extravagant language used in the course of the recent debate on the currency, the writer on Indian affairs in the "Times" utters a warning to Members of Parliament on the injury likely to be caused in India by the freedom with which questions are asked and subjects of the highest delicacy are handled in the House of Commons. He writes:—

The difficulties of the British Government in India at the present moment and at all times are sufficiently stern, without the semi-authoritative dissemination of unveracities of the sort. As is regards external obligations, Indian financiers, both in the Viceroy's Council and in the public Press, are beginning to feel that the duty impose on them is not the mere watch and ward of India, but the defence of the great land frontier of the British Empire. As regards internal administration, they have for some time past realised that their revenue and expenditure are more and more at the mercy of any sectional interest in England, or of any clique in the House of Commons, that can bring a certain pressure of votes to bear upon the Ministry of the day. The standing financial problem in India is to maintain an administration at a standard approaching to European efficiency on the low scale of Asiatic taxation. That problem is under any circumstances a hard one to solve. Under the present system of catch resolutions in the House of Commons it is becoming well-nigh impossible to solve it. At the bottom of the whole situation is the fact that the Indian Government is a Government of utterly apart races and classes, separated not only by bitter religious animosities, but by a gulf which in European countries represents centuries of political education and of political development. On the one hand there is a small, able, and eloquent class, highly educated on Western methods, and powerfully organised for purposes of agitation (using that word in no ungenerous sense). This class knows perfectly well what it wants—a share in the direct control of the government, and not merely a share in the administration—and it understands how to express its want in an effective manner. It believes, and has been taught in our schools and colleges to believe, that it has entered into the full heritage of English government without the struggles and self-sacrifices by which the right to self-government in England was won. On the other hand there are vast multitudes whose ideal of good government is a strong administration which protects them from the classes immediately above them, keeps order, gives security to person and property, and in other respects leaves them alone.

There is a third element, equally distinc from both the foregoing. These are the military races of India the descendants of the ruling races in times past, and the new warlike peoples whom we have incorporated into our armies, and who believe that it is in large measure due to their pith and manhood that we hold sway. The Rajpoot, the Sikh, the Pathan, and the Goorkha regard with impartial contempt alike the college gentlemen of the Anglo-Indian capitals and the labouring multitudes of the rural districts. Their only feeling towards the citizen and the peasant is that, if the enforced order of British rules were only at an end, they would have an equal pleasure in plundering both. We do not desire to magnify the differences which seperate class from class in India. We do not regard those differences, great as they are, as an argument against political progress. But we recognise, as all thinking men must recognise, the limits which such differences impose on the rate of progress and the responsibilities which attach to all true advocates of progress in India. We urge on Parliamentary rhetoricians, of whatever party, that when they throw firebrands among subject races made up of such hostile elements they are guilty of conduct alike disloyal to their own country and cruelly dangerous to the Indian people.

The religious riots in Bombay have furnished a significant commentary to the inflammatory speech in Parliament of only three days previously. It would be false and unworthy to suggest any direct connection between the two. But the whole influence of recent Parliamentary interference in Indian affairs tends to encourage each sect or party to enforce what it regards as its complete rights. As a matter of fact government in India can only subsist by very seriously curtailing the rights of all parties. For the rights of each party or sect, if fully exercised, would be regarded as a wrong by some other party or sect, a wrong only to be washed out by the blood of the offenders, and their wives and children. The Mussulmans have a natural right, and many of them regard it as a religious obligation, to commemorate the deliverance of Isaac from the uplifted knife of Abraham by a solemn sacrifice. Whether the victim be a goat, or a sheep, or a bullock, or a camel, it is in their eyes an act done under the highest spiritual sanctions. During the later Mogul Empire, from which we theoretically took over the administration of India, it was as much a civic right of the Mussulmans as to sacrifice a goat to Kali was a civic right of the Hindoos. But the sacrifice of a bullock, or bovine animal of whatever sex or age, was then, as now a deep offence to Hindoo religious sentiment, and in Hindoo States was strictly forbidden. The greater part of India is now, however, neither Mussulman nor Hindoo, but British, and throughotout wide provinces it is impossible to uphold one section of the people in the exercise of their religious rights without giving deep offence to hostile sects.

Under the Company's system of administration, Hindoo and Mussulman were alike taught that such rights could only be exercised with the sanction of the local British authority, and that his decision was final. Under the new model of Indian government by Parliamentary question and answer, Hindoo and Mussulman alike believe that they are entitled to exercise their sectarian rights to the utmost limits. They know that if the local British authority, under any pretext of preventing insult to a rival religion, curtails those limits, some gentlemen in the House of Commons will be only too happy to obtain a moment's notoriety by asking a carefully misleading question on the subjet. The enforced toleration of other peoples' religion in India is as much a product of British rule as the enforced abstention from plundering other peoples' property. The Mahomedan law formulated the hard terms on which alone a non-believer was allowed to dwell in a country of Islam. Several of the most enlightened Mahomedan emperors relieved their Hindoo subjects from the tax on infidels. But their religious toleration of the Hindoo faith proceeded, and was universally recognised to proceed from indifference to their own creed. The permanent principle of Mussulman rule in Hindoostan was to make the infidel pay high for permisson to exist. Complete religious toleration, as we enforce it in India, was and is still unknown to any independent Mahomedan Power.

Hindooism has much of the disdainful toleration which proceeds from an absolute contempt of other creeds. Yet the Hindoo members of almost every municipal council and district board in which they have a majority, would, if uncontrolled by the local British officers, use their power in a way that would interfere with the civic rights and the religious customs of the Mahomedans. They would be supported by Hindoo public opinion in so doing. In many parts of India beef is as much an article of food with the Mussulmans as it is with the Europeans in the same localities. The British authorities are vigilant in making arrangements so that the slaughter of cows or oxen shall be conducted in he least offensive manner to the Hindoos. It is in spite of these arrangements that the riots take place against the beef-eating Mussulman minority. In a similar spirit the British authorities take precautions that Hindoos and Mahomedans shall severally enjoy their right of holding their religious festivals, and of celebrating their religious processions without coming into conflict with each other. Such festivals and processions formed yearly occasions of riot and murder during two generations after India passed under British rule, and it is only the strong hand of British magistrates which prevents them from being the occasion of riot and murder to this day. The religious tumults of the present year, from the distant provinces in the north to Rangoon in the far south-east and to Bombay in the west, are merely a recrudescence of a fanaticism and sectarian terrorism always and everywhere present in India. That fanaticism and that terrorism have only been compelled to stop short of bloodshed by stern and steady repression exercised by the British authority. Whenever the local British authority in India is either weak in itself or is supposed to be hampered in its action by the interference of distant control, they will not fail to assert themselves afresh.

It is needless to say that the Hindoo Municipal Commissioner is much too enlightened a gentleman to oppose the slaughter of cows on religious grounds alone. He takes up a strong economic position and is fertile in statistics to prove the baneful result of depleting the scanty stock of cattle in India. Just before the Bombay riots a Hindoo statist had powerfully insisted on the facts (?) that, while North and South America possess cattle at the rate of 1 animal to each human being, in Asia there is only one ox or cow to ten persons!

IT is announced from Spain that Emilio Castelar, the eminent Republican leader, has retired permanently from public life, with the declaration that, while he shall always be a Republican, he does not intend to act against the monarchy.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF COBURG.

SUCCESSION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

ON Tuesday night (2nd ult.) Duke Ernest II. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha died at the Castle of Rheinhardsbrunn from the effects of a paralytic attack, which seized him at the beginning of the month in consequence, it is believed, of a chill caught while he was engaged in shooting.

The German Emperor was too late to be present at the bedside of the Duke during his last moments. Only the members of the Duke of Edinburgh's family and Prince William of Baden were present. The Duke of Edinburgh has sent telegrams to the Burgomasters of Gotha and Coburg announcing the sad event. Both in the Duchies themselves and for the Prussian Court a three weeks' mourning has been ordered.

With Duke Ernest passes away a Prince whose name is intimately bound up with the history of the development of the German Empire. He was born at Coburg in 1818, and with his younger brother Albert, afterwards Prince Consort, studied at the University of Bonn in 1835, after having travelled in England, France and Belgium. He was then appointed to a captaincy in the Saxon army, and found in Dresden, where he was quartered, a congenial spot for the pursuit of the fine arts which he loved so well. In 1842 he married Princess Alexandrine, the daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden, and took up his residence in his Duchy. Two years later, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the Ducal crown, and in January next would have been able to celebrate his jubilee. Though this was not granted him he was yet enabled last year to celebrate his golden wedding day, surrounded by the affection of his people and the sympathy of the nation in general. His marriage proved childless, and his nephew, the Duke of Edinburgh, succeeds him.

Duke Ernest was one of the first and keenest supporters of the idea of a united Germany in the day when that country was still smarting under the bitter defeats it had experienced and when none dared hope that there was a future in store for it. He was among the first to perceive and acknowledge the prominent position in the Empire which belonged to Prussia and in 1866 placed himself voluntarily on her side. He went through all the wars which came one after another upon Prussia in 1849, 1866, and 1870, and if his patriotism and national spirit were not rendered visible by deeds of daring in the field, they were for that reason none the less genuine, and the remark of the Emperor William to him at Versailles, "This I owe partly to you," was in a certain measure justified.

But it was not on the field of battle that Duke Ernest's many-sided character came into fullest play. His services to Germany in the promotion of art, music and literature are the foundations on which his fame with posterity will rest. Not only was he himself a prolific writer and composer (his best known work being three volumes entitled "My Life and Times"), but he used the large income at his disposal most generously in helping deserving writers and poets, and numbered amongst his friends Gustave Freitag. He lived long enough to see the performance at Gotha of the prize opera for which he had instituted a competition amongst German composers. His political activity and importance may have been overrated, but it is scarcely possible to deny his services to German art.

Duke Ernest was related to many of the reigning Houses of Europe. Through his younger brother Albert the Prince Consort, whom he has survived so long, he was the brother-in-law of her Majesty the Queen, and uncle of the Prince of Wales and of the Empress Frederick, and great uncle of the present German Emperor. The late King Ferdinand II. of Portugal was his cousin, and the ramification of marriage alliances connected him further with the Royal House of Denmark, with the Houses of Orleans and Bourbon, and the Imperial House of Brazil.

The Duke of Edinburgh assumed the reins of government as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on Wednesday, 23rd ult. and formally took the Oath to the Constitution in the presence of the Emperor William.

It is considered probable that his Royal Highness, who in Coburg is styled Duke Alfred, will eventually abdicate in favour of his son, Prince Alfred, probably on the latter attaining his 21st year, though possibly it may be sooner, as the young Prince is already of age under the law of the Duchy. These matters, however, will form the subject of later arrangement.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following candidates selected for the Civil Service of India in 1891 are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the final examination. Marks as appended:—

Sidney Reginald Daniels, North West Province	2687
Thomas Millar, North-West Province	2546
Alexander Coull Walker, North-West Province	2296
William John Dwyer Burkitt, North-West Province	2257
Satyendranath Palit, Bengal Lower Province	2255
Arthur Wyndham M'Nair, North-West Province	2229
Walter Aubin Le Rossignol, North-West Province	2216
Evelyn Robins Abbott, North-Western Province	2215
Mager Frederick Gauntlett, Bengal Lower Province	2208
Frank Frederick Lyall, Bengal Lower Province	2154
David Lyall, North-West Province	2143
Birendra Chandra Sen, Bengal Lower Province	2138
George Alfred Paterson, North-West Province	2001
Robert Vane Russell, North-West Province	1933
Frank Earnest Jackson, Bengal Lower Province	1906
Norman Edward Marjoribanks, Madras	1852
George Washington Hatch, Bombay	1806
Charles Lennox S. Russell, Bengal Lower Province	1804
William Carr, Burma	1796
Alexander Sligo Anderson Westropp, Bombay	1771
Jean Louis Rieu, Bombay	1680
Alan Thomas Holme, North-West Province	1661
Ernest Clements, Bombay	1630
Robert Clifton Hamilton, Bengal Lower Province	1618
Geoffrey William Dawson, Burma	1578
Gustave Balthasar, Bengal Lower Province	1448
Henry Francis Halifax, North-West Province	1386
Arthurt Lionel Vibert, Madras	1372
Charles Holmes Harrison, North-West Province	1341
Leonard Tathan Harris, Madras	1299
Sydney Gordon Roberts, Madras	1253
Lionel Edward Palmer Gaskin, North-West Province	1208

List of Prizes Awarded:—Mr. Daniels, law £60; Hindi, £15; *Mr. Jackson, political economy, £25; *Mr. Le Rossignol. Hindustani (1st vernacular), £40; Mr. Carr, Burmese, £40; Mr. Marjoribanks, Tamil, £30; Mr. Hatch, Marathi, £30; Mr. Westropp, Gujarathi, £25; Mr. Sen, Sanskrit, £40, Bengali, £40; Mr. Rieu, Arabic, £25; Mr. Walker, Persian, £25; Mr. Millar, natural science agricultural chemistry, £25.

*The prizes to Jackson and Le Rossignol will be awarded subject to their passing in riding at their re-examination in September.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Aug. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lt-Col H L Wells, RE
Commander J M Puttock, B
J McGill, B
E J Sewell, MCS
G Hainsworth, Bo
Lt L W P East, RA
Lt M J Tighe, DSO

Surg-Maj P H Cama, M
Lt J L W Ffrench-Mullen, 13th B Lancers
Lt G A Dale, 19th P I
Lt-Col A G A Durand, ISC
Lt W C H Bunbury, ISC
Lt-Col S D Turnbull, ISC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W R Williams, B, 1 mo MC
Surg-Capt J Murray, B, 3 mos MC
Commander J M Puttock, B, Priv leave commuted and extended for 3 mos on MC
W Hirst, B, 15 days' extra-ordinary leave
Surg-Capt A W D Leahy, B, furlo to March 10, 1894
W J Kilby, B, extraordinary leave to Nov 30; subject to confirmation
H J Strickland, B, 5 mos extraordinary leave
W A Hasted, M, 3 mos MC

H G Gell, Bo, furlo commuted and extended for 3 mos on MC
Sub-Condr W Whitley, BPWD, to await troopship
Capt C W Harris, ISC, 6 mos PA
Capt P Holland, ISC, 6 weeks, UPA
Lt-Col C R Macgregor, DSO, ISC, 1 mo, PA
Major G B Stevens, ISC, 2 mos, MC
Capt S H Pelley, ISC, 3 mos, MC
Capt W A M Wilson, ISC, 3 mos, MC
Capt H B Borradaile, ISC, 11 days, UPA

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E C Barrett, B
Mr J S Macintosh, BCS
Mr A L Medlicott, BCS
Mr W Hirst, B
Mr W A Robinson, B
Mr W H Price, B
Mr R Scott, BCS
Major H P Leigh, B
Mr D C Johnstone, BCS
Mr W H Ridler, B
Mr K J Badshah, BCS
Mr H E Sullivan, M
Mr G Stokes, MCS
Mr W M Thorburn, MCS

Mr H J H Henderson, Bo
Ven Archdeacon MacCarthy, B
Lt-Col J F Garwood, BRE
Capt H B Watkis, ISC
Lieut C A Roosmale-Cocq, ISC
Sub-Condr W Whitley, BPWD
Lieut C Rattray, ISC
Lieut C H Beville, ISC
Lieut H H Southey, ISC
Lieut N A K Budd, ISC

THE Committee of Management of the School for Modern Oriental Studies, founded by the Imperial Institute in union with University College and King's College, London, have recommended to the trustees of the Ouseley Scholarships that the Arabic Scholarship of 1893 should be awarded to Mr. H. Leitner, jun., of Woking. The Scholarships of 1894 will be for proficiency in Hindustani, Persian, and Chinese respectively.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

PRINCE Bismarck delivered a remarkable speech on Sunday (Aug. 20) to some 700 natives of Thuringia who visited him at Kissingen. He reminded his hearers (according to a report in the *Daily Telegraph*) that they had come to him 'in a week of grand historical souvenirs—referring to the fighting around Metz twenty-three years ago. The national unity of Germany was then achieved. The sense of national unity was nothing material, that could be eaten or drunk, or converted into money, but nevertheless it was estimated at a high value. "Since the days of Louis XIV. a wedge had been shoved between North and South Germany by the French advance to Metz and Strasburg, so that it had become possible for the French to be in Stuttgart quicker than the North Germans. By the victories of Weissenburg and Woerth, the alliance between North and South was securred. We have reconquerred this bulwark, but we cannot retain it without unity. So let us remain united. The times are gone by when the French could think that a campaign against Germany was a sort of pleasure trip to Berlin. France knows well enough what we are made of. People should not grumble at what exists, and carp and criticise in order to replace what has been created by something else. I refer to the semi-official personages who want a "united State," this State being Prussia. The National Liberals of 1848 thought out the plan of a single State like this. They did not take into account the feelings, habits, and thoughts of the nation, or the power of the dynasties, and in this way they created for themselves the greatest enemies. When I brought about the unity of the Empire I tried to retain all that was in any way compatible with it. The great demonstrations in my honour outside Prussia are a proof to me of the correctness of my policy. I say to these Prussians who are not contended with it, "You are the Particularists; you do not know Germany outside of Prussia.' (Great applause.) That is why I am rendered anxious in my old age when I see how the basis of the Constitution is being undermined in order to create an Imperial central power. Do you think it would be an advantage if, instead of the eight Princes in Thuringia, an Imerial Oberpresident were to reside at Erfurt? No. (Loud applause.) Germans cling to their dynasties, and the dynasties have shown that they cling to Germany. That has a positive value, and we must foster it. The accusations made against me that I used to hold a different opinion, are pure inventions. I am also accused of opposing the Government. I am not afraid of this charge. if I wanted to agitate, all I need do is to make a tour through Germany, hold public meetings, and publish far and wide, in print, what I thought of their measures. But I have never dreamt of doing so. When, however, political friends come to see me, I do not dissemble. I did not learn to lie, even as a diplomatist. I look upon a visit like yours as a sort of silent request that I should speak out my opinion on men and things. I regret extremely the separation of the Chancellorship from the Presidentship of the Prussian Ministry. The function of the administrative officials of the Empire, of whom the Chancellor is the first, are simply executive, and have no right to co-operate in legislation. Within the limits of legislation neither his Majesty the Kaiser nor the Chancellor has a right to attempt more than publish the laws voted by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. The Kaiser has no vote in the Federal Council, but only the King of Prussia. Therefore it is necessary that nothing should be brought before the Federal Council that has not previously received the consent of the Prussian Ministry of State. The Constitution cost enough blood and lives, and was an exceedingly difficult work. All were not satisfied, but they gave their consent to it. When people attempt to shake it, I feel anxious in my old age. I am no longer responsible, of course, but I should feel guilty of cowardice if I hept my peace when things are done which imply a crumbling to pieces of the Constitution. It is quite natural that the leading personages of the new system are not so well versed in the situation and feeling of Germany and foreign countries as obtained in the old system, under the old Kaiser, after an experience of forty years in the service of diplomatic and Parliamentary life." The Prince then defended himself for criticising bills introduced by the present Government, insisting that he had the right of every other citizen to do so. He did not intend to let anyone deprive him of his right as long as he lived.

Before retiring, Prince Bismarck apologised for speaking at such length, adding that, when a man's heart is full, he must out with what he has to say, and that he had nowadays no connection whatever with any newspapers. The "Hoch," he asked his audience to shout, was to the eight Princes of Thuringia, those of Wettin as well as the others.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

THE official statistics issued at St. Petersburg show a further increase in the cholera epidemic, The number of fresh cases last week is stated at 2361, and of deaths at 934.

The latest official sanitary reports in Vienna, announce, that in consequence of the continued hot weather the epidemic is spreading in Galicia. At Horecza, on the river Pruth, three cases of illness have occured, two of which have ended fatally, the postmortem examinations proving death to have been caused by Asiatic cholera. The presence of the disease in this district is attributed to the polluted condition of the river Pruth, from which the water supply is obtained.

On Sunday an official report published in Budapest, confirmed the report to the effect that cholera had spread down the valley of the river Theiss as far as the town of Szolnok and some of the villages in the Szolnok Country. In Hungary the sanitary arrangements have been strongly condemned by an official sent from Budapest to investigate them.

There is a slight abatement of the epidemic at Naples, where there have been numerous deaths, but cases are occurring in districts of Italy, which have hitherto been free from infection.

Two deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred at Rotterdam. At a meeting of the French Society of Hygiene, held yesterday in Paris, it was announced that the "cholera manifestation" in the south and west of France, had almost entirely disappeared.

A single case of Asiatic cholera is reported from Donaueschingen, in Baden. The state of public health in Berlin continues good, but the authorities have to be very watchful with regard to those Russian emigrants who come to Germany secretly, and who stand extremely low in the scale of civilisation.

The following despatches, dated respectively Aug. 20 and 22, have been received at the Colonial Office from Sir W. J. Sendall, High Commissioner of Cyprus:—"Ten days' quarantine northern coast Black Sea, Bourgas to Samsoon." "Five days' quarantine Sicily."

The officer administering the government of Malta has sent the following telegram, dated Aug. 21, to the Colonial Office:—"Five days' quarantine against Belgian ports and German ports in the North Sea."

THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Aug. 23, at the cannon street Hotel. Mr. W. Addition (chairman) said their appeal to the House of Lords had been allowed and consequently there was a sum of about £13,000 owing by the holder of vendors' shares on account of interest payable to the holders of ordinary shares during the first five years of the company's existence. He might mention for the benefit of those who had not allowed the matter closly how the litigation came about, The question of legal interpretation of the clause in the original agreement was raised about three years ago by an eminent actuary. who was consulted as to the relative values of vendors' and ordinary shares. The board was in consequence advised to commence a friendly action in chancery for the purpose of getting an authoritative decision, and was prepared to accept such decision as final, but some of the holdors of vendors' syares after waiting nearly twelve months, appealed. The Court of appeal reversed the decision of the lower Court. As the two Courts differed the board had no alternative but to take the matter to the House of Lords for final decision. That decision they had now got, and litigation had ceased. After many representations to the Government of India regarding the competition of the Indian Telegraph Department through that department installing and undertaking to supply telephonic communication in districts for which they had granted licences to the company, the Government had seen fit to withdraw from competition in these specially reserved districts. There was a balance of profit of £9085, which was increased by the amount brought forward to £11,043. The present board had always in their mind their promise not to make a call if it could be avoided; but to enable them to carry this out it was necessary to provide a substantial reserve fund, to which they now proposed to add £2,500, increasing it to £12,500. The dividend recommended was equal to £3 12s. per cent. on the ordinary shares, Their business was sound and progressive. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the payment of a dividend at the rate of 2¼ per cent. for the year 1892. Mr. H. Grewing seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

MOMENTARY alarm was lately caused in the Central Hall of the House of Commons by a partial upheaval of the tesselated floor owing to an expansion of the concrete material caused by the recent abnormal heat.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

THE situation in Mashonaland is reported to have again become serious, in consequence of the appearance of two Matabele impis, which have taken up a position near Forts Victoria and Salisbury, and are raiding the Mashonas in the Company's territory. Dr. Jameson, the Administrator, declares that action is imparative. The attitude of Lobengula, the Matabele King, is not reassuring. The King, says the *Times* (Aug. 24)—has long exhibited a rare degree of prudence in bis relations with the white men, but it is at the same time notorious that he regards their progress on the borders of his realm with not unnatural suspicion. He has seen the waves of foreign immigration sweeping steadily onwards and gradually hemming him in. Forts and mounted police, magistrates, roads, and the other appliances of settled government, are doubtless offensive to his feelings. He has been reared in the stern old creed that "they should take who have the power and they should keep who can." He has zealously practised it hitherto, and now he finds himself hampered and impeded in striving to live up to his ancestral faith. It is said, indeed, that a small periodical tribute or rent in sovereigns has had some influence in reconciling Lobengula to the new state of things, and that he is sagacious enough to have a shrew notion that a combat with the Europeans may mean the irretrievable downfall of his race. But even if the pacific nature of King's intentions were known, much more certainly than it is, it must be remembered that in South Africa, as well as in more civilised regions, questions of foreign policy are inextricably interwoven with personal and dynastic problems. Lobengula cannot be indifferent to the wishes of the youthful warriors whose spears support his throne, and there is reason to fear that they at least aspire to measure their strength against the strangers. The presence of this armed nation of warlike savages on their borders is undoubtedly a standing menace to the company. In these circumstances they may well feel that the destruction of Lobengula's kingdom is a necessary preliminary to the successful execution of all the great schemes which they have in contemplation, and a necessary precaution for the defence of what they have acquired. Has the time come to take the work in hand?

A Reuter's despatch received on Aug. 22 at Zanzibar, from Kismayu, announces that on Aug. 11, Harti Somalis revolted and attacked Mr. Hamilton, an officer of the British East Africa Company, at Turki Hill, four miles above Gobwen. Half of the garrison deserted to the Somalis with their sniders and ammunition and attacked the fort. Mr. Hamilton was shot through the heart. H. M. S. Blanche proceeded to Kismayu on Aug. 22.

Mr. Rennell Rodd, the Acting British Consul General, returned to Zanzibar on Aug. 21 from Vitu, with the British war-vessels Blanche, Swallow, and Sparrow, and reported that fighting in that neighbourhood was at an end. A garrison of Soundanese was left in possession of Vitu, under Mr. Thompson; and everything possible was being done to improve and settle the district. Mr. Gregory, of the British Museum, arrived at Mombassa on Aug. 19, after a successful expedition to Lake Baringo. He returned via Likipia and Mount Kenia, and ascended the latter to a height of over 17,000ft. Mr. Gregory explored the glaciers and also the head streams of the Tana, and the watersheds between the Tana and Athi Rivers.

A BABU'S VIEWS OF AMERICA.

THE following letter has been addressed to a contemporary by Babu Jinda Ram, who is in charge of an Indian exhibit at the World's Fair:—

Sir,—I write these fews lines, please enter into your valuable newspaper:—

O thou the lovely United States should I ask you a question that why is it so that you are making struggle to take the yoke off and free yourself from the true, all pervading, incorporeal, and spiritual God. Your tendency is turning towards your becoming a slave to a pretender who strongly claims for being the God, you are binding yourself in iron chains of the subjection which will result into the destruction and ruin. That pretender is not any one else but the Mighty Dollar. It is the one who makes its followers quite blind and deaf.

It is true that almost all the countries of the world which once attained to greatness were doomed to the natural law of downfall. I certainly admit that you attained to greatness in materialism but not in spiritualism, so according to the natural law you would have suffered the fate in the materialism. It surprises me when I find the case altogether different. The old age is apparent in your boyhood rather say the young age. Forgetting God you are inclined to kneel to matter and metal in vain.

You wish for bliss eternal. How,
By ways and deeds impure.
Misguided one your hope at last
Will prove a phantom sure,
Dear friend reply me sharp, will you please?

The people of the United States whether men or women having one voice ask the foreigners a few questions of the same nature. I do not understand that how it came that almost all the persons have the same questions to inquire into. I shall write those questions in the next issue. When they find any foreigner speaking English they at once utter these words that how and where did he learn their American language which is in really to be called the English language. While they are free from the English Government why do they accept their language as their own. They must have a new language as their own as they did in the Governmental affairs. In my opinion the American language must be the mixure of the languages of Europe wherefrom the people immigrated to this land.

They must not desire for that which belongs to another.

The people though they are wise and learned are still in wanting to make distinction between brass and copper, marble and china, silver and ivory, etc. They can not mark any difference between the art and value, as they know much more about the machine work. They do not like to work with hands.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending September 2, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,211	28,809	4,402	...	11,731	...
Goods	32,867	22,695	10,172	...	..	9,203
Other earnings	3,235	4,483	..	1,248	..	10,161
Weekly total.	69,313	55,987	13,326	..	..	..
Aggregate	5,92,080	5,99,713	...	...	..	7,633

IT is as well not to shout until one is out of the wood, exclaims the Allahabad paper, and it seems that in congratulating the people of Bombay that there had been no "swing back of the pendulum" after the late riots that so disgraced the city, Lord Harris was a little premature. It is true that his Excellency was expressing his intense satisfaction at the fact that no suggestions of excessive force used had been made about the military and police. Nor have they yet been made. But it seems that there are some members of the Bombay Corporation who grudge the expense incurred in feeding the soldiery whilst they were on duty in the city, and are disposed to carp at the action of the Municipal Commissioner in incurring that expense. It is not easy to understand the precise mental attitude of these economists. Their action is all the more incomprehensible when the record of Bombay people is taken into account. When they will not give a doit to feed a hungry soldier, they will lay out ten upon some charitable work—useful enough it may be, but of by no means so urgent and vital a sort as the work that had to be done a few weeks ago by Thomas Atkins. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and the Corporation, having had need of the strong arm and ready protection of the British soldier to ensure the protection of their city, surely ought not now to squirm at the bill. For the credit of the Commissioners as a body, it is to be hoped they will not agree to the proposal of a leading member of the cheeseparing clique. This suggestion simply is that as much as possible should be got from Government towards the cost incurred; and that, for the balance, the Municipal Commissioner should send round a subscription list. If any such cool request is made to Government, it is not improbable that the Bombay Secretariat will have one more opportunity of showing its power in withering minute writing; and if it be so, the ordinary outside observer will be constrained to admit that the rebuke was clearly invited. The Corporation would be well advised to meet their liabilities at once with good grace; praying, if they will, that they may never again incur the like, but first paying.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve, Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A WRITER in the *Financial News* on the above subject remarks that the rupee refuses to allow itself to be rated at 1s. 4d. He continues, an influential committee has recommended it, the British Government has accepted the recommendation, the Governor-General and the Legislative Council have passed it into law; but, notwithstanding all these benevolent intentions and legal enactments, the Secretary of State for India is unable to sell the Council Bills at 1s. 3 7-8d., as at first proposed, and is fain to accept a much lower price. In the meantime the unsold bills on hand amount to more than £2,000,000. The Indian mints have been closed so that the Indian banks cannot remit silver, and thus Rx. 10,000,000 of silver per annum have been cancelled for purposes of remittance to India. The rupee having touched 1s. 4d. in the first blush of the panic accompanying the closing of the mints, quietly fell to 1s. 3½d., 1s. 3⅜d., 1s. 3¼d., and now to 1s. 3 7-32d. This is not surprising. The surprising part is that the Home Government or the Indian Government should have expected that, merely because they wanted 1s. 4d., they were going to get it. What did they do to get 1s. 4d.? It will probably be replied that they closed the mints in order to contract the rupee currency. True; but then they have not contracted the currency yet, although in time they will accomplish it. Is it reasonable for them to expect that on the morrow after closing the mints the whole result of closing them should have been accomplished? Certainly not. The rupee was at 1s. 2⅝d.; the Indian Government desired to raise it by limiting the number of rupees in circulation. The currency was too redundant for the rupee to get 1s. 4d., the mints were closed to make it less redundant; but the mere closing of the mints did not make the currency less redundant. At the end of a year, no doubt, the currency will be less redundant; at the end of two years it will be still less redundant; and, in all probability, within that time the contraction will have proceeded so far that the rupee will be at 1s. 4d. But, it may be asked, with the rupee now at 1s. 3 7-32d., where would it have been if the Secretary of State had sold his £2,000,000 of Council drafts? This is only one other instance, among the multitude, of the superb ignorance with which the world is governed, even by men who are considered to be great statesmen, and great monetary and financial authorities.

It is not an unjust or uncharitable inference from the above to say that if the Home Government, of which the Secretary of State for India is a member, has been so egregiously mistaken as to the operation of the currency laws in this instance, it is equally mistaken or misinformed as to the more abstruse monetary laws at work in the United Kingdom. In the discussions on currency that have taken place in the House, Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt have shown that the facts of the subject are unknown to them. For example, the Gold and Silver Commission in 1888 reported unanimously that for the two hundred years ended 1873 bimetallism was so effective that the ratio between gold and silver did not vary more than 3 per cent. above or 3 per cent. below the fixed ratio of 15½ to 1, and thus they reported that the principle of bimetallism had been completely vindicated throughout the world by a practical experience of two hundred years. On the other hand, monometallism pure and simple has only been in existance for less than twenty years; yet it is impossible to find a trace of an idea in the utterances of many responsible statesmen that bimetallism ever existed at all. It is ridiculed as a fad, a fancy, a lunacy by leading statesmen. This is another illustration of the utterly false views with which the most highly successful statesmen direct the policies which those who know no better are accustomed to look up to with enthusiastic admiration as enlightened and progressive. Of course, leading statesmen may say that they think bimetallism should not be adopted. That is, it must be admitted, a perfectly debatable question. One may fairly doubt the expediency of a given line of action, wise in itself, in ceratain circumstances and for convincing reasons. One may, therefore, doubt the expediency of bimetallism under certain circumstances; but it may fairly be urged that no leading statesman ought to be so ignorant as to say that bimetalism never existed. And yet this is the view of many prominent politicians sitting on front benches. They ought, further, to have sufficient elementary knowledge of history and of currency to know that monometalism was only successful in England from 1821 to 1873 because France and—towards the end of that period—Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy were bimetallic, and the bimetalism of those countries maintained the ratio between gold and silver. England, profiting by bimetallism alone in the stability of its exchanges with India, China, and other silver-money countries, congratulated itself on the complete success of its monometallism; but, in 1873, when bimetallism was suspended, the secret was out. Gold and Silver immdiately diverged from each other, and since then our boasted monometallism has been shown to have nothing to do with stability in the exchanges, and to have nearly everything to do with the 30 to 35 per cent, of fall in the prices of leeding commodities in the last twenty years.

The arrival of large shipments of gold in the United States has materially improved the financial position, and this is a most fortunate circumstance at the present critical juncture. Congress is called upon by the President to consider a new departure in currency of a truly momentous character, and it is of supreme importance that legislative action should not be taken in the midst of an alarming and disastrous panic. The President formulates the extreme and adventurous policy of repealing the Sherman Act, under which 54,000,000 oz of silver are purchased yearly. Now, it may be wise or it may not be wise to purchase this large amount of silver; but it is certainly not wise to entirely and suddenly suspend the purchase. We speak about playing ducks and drakes with things when we act violently or foolishly; but, surely, President Cleveland is, in his recommendation, proposing to play ducks and drakes with American values and with the American standard of money. In spite of all this addition to American currency, prices of commodities are not inflated; whereas, if we were to accept the opinions of eminent financial authorities, prices ought the last three years to have been rushing up by leaps and bounds. Instead of this, gold prices of commodities have been gradually falling ever since the Sherman Act came into operation. The first certain effect that the repeal of this Act would have would be, necessarily, a contraction of the American currency, a further fall in the prices of commodities, and widespread disaster through the shrinkage of all values. Indeed, it is strange that the Indian Government carried out just such a policy in its remote and disconnected field that the President is now proposing to carry out in at large financial and monetary field of very great sensitiveness; and we have seen how the direct and indirect effects of the new departure in India were felt over most of the world. There can be no doubt that, if the United States suspend their purchases of silver, there must be an increased strain on gold, which the Bank of England must deliver up if it is called on to do so; besides which, an infinite variety of disturbances in finance and trade in most countries of the world would ensue. In that event, we could not hope to escape a further material contraction of our currency and a fall in our prices. Eaven if it were evident that the Sherman Act is a mistake, it would be an act of wisdom to change it gradually. The provision that enables the holder of Treasury notes given for silver to be paid in gold is, even as the silver men now see, a blunder which they insisted on, but which has worked great injury to their cause. The silver purchases, as at present appears, will not be abrogated, and President Cleveland will not have his desire; the free coinage advocates will not have their way, but, most likely of all, some proposal will be accepted that will re-enact the former Bland Act, or some Act on the same general lines, and thus no violent change will take place. A reduced amount of silver may be purchased; but in all probability all the silver purchased will be coined, as was the case under the Bland Act, and not stored in bullion, and the silver certificates issued against the silver dollars, with unlimited legal tender, will be redeemable in silver dollars and not in gold.

It is not often that a man meets with so much opposition for expounding a case in clear and logical form as Mr. A. J Balfour, M.P., has brought upon himself for his excellent address on the currency at the Mansion House. That a gentleman who has his own place at Westminster, from which to hector a surrendering Government and to lecture to a listening world should have had the foolhardiness to proceed on a knight errant's mission to the unconverted beyond Temple Bar—to men who sit in their offices, and at their desks, and around their directors' tables, steeped in monotonous ignorance of currency laws, and hugging their errors with all the fanaticism of pietistic intolerance—was apparently hardly expected by the aforesaid unconverted. But Mr. Arthur Balfour has the courage of his convictions, and so, having, no doubt, counted the cost, he went down into the City proclaiming Woe! woe! to traders and bankers. For this philanthropic conduct in warning the lieges against the wrath to come upon them in still lower prices and in still greater disasters if they continued to rely on a single insufficient metal, he raised a furious storm, particularly in the newspapers. But most of the latter did not continue their attacks beyond a single day—they contented themselves with uttering some angry platitudes and a few ancient fallacies, and wound up by scolding the right honourable gentleman for stepping out from political party lines and for exposing their ignorance.

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THE ARMY.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

CAPTAIN A W GAY to be Adjutant, vice H H Butle resigns the Adjutancy only.

Lieut C H Kilner to be Captain, in succession to Gordon, appointed to do duty with the Asiatic Artillery

Second-lieuts to be Lieutenants, with effect from 25, 1893, viz:—C F G Low, with seniority next to and diately after Lieut C G E Stevens-Nash; G H A White seniority next to and immediately after Lieut W O Hol W H W Hope, with seniority next to and immediatel Lieut P N G Reade; Gentlemen Cadets, from the Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:—A O E in succession to Lieut C H Kilner, promoted; W M C succession to Lieut G T Robinson, seconded; E W S B in succession to Lieut L E B Dykes, appointed an Inst in Position Finding; T O Seagram, in succession to Li G Leahy, appointed an Instructor in Position Findin Stallard, in succession to Lieut A H Thorp, seconded; Carteret Chevallier, in succession to Lieut A H Lee, s ed.

Lieut W A W Swettenham, from the Lancashire Ar to be Second-Lieutenant, vice N C Livingstone-Lear resigned.

The undermentioned officers are placed on the Sec List:—Capt D P L Birch, for service as an Adjuta Volunteer Artillery; Lieut G T Robinson, on becom Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut A H T for service on the Inspection Staff; Lieut A H Lee, fo vice as an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Kin Canada; and Lieut W R Arnold (District Officer), for s as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery.

Second-Lieut N C Livingstone-Learmonth resign commission.

Master Gunner J Rowley to be Lieutenant (District O vice G Neil, seconded.

Master Gunner A R Malcom to be Lieutenant (D Officer), vice, W R Arnold, seconded.

5th Dragoon Guards—Second-Lieut C Hodgkinson, fro Dragoon Guards, to be Second-Lieutenant, on augment

3rd Hussars—Sergeant A J Arnold, from 5th Da Guards to be Second-Lieutenant, vice A Lawson, trans to 2nd Dargoons.

Royal Engineer—Gentleman Cadet B H O Armstrong, the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Se Lieutenant.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Gloucestershire Regiment—Second-Lieut A W D Hari is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Welsh Regiment—Captain R P Thomas is placed on t rary half pay on account of ill-health; Second-Lieutena Scott is seconded for service with Indian Staff Corps.

Loyal North Lancashire Regim nt—Colour-Sergeant Burdon, from the Manchester Regiment, to be Se Lieutenant, vice W J Mitchell, seconded.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—A C Clarke, to Magicienne (Aug 30); A F St to Empress of India (Sept 11).

Commanders—J L Marx to Blanche (Aug 15); G Pir President additional (Aug 21); H R Adams, to Warspite 20); T F Thomas, to Empress of India (Sept 11).

Lieutenants—J W Combe, to the President (additional service in Hydrographical Department for a month (Au E F Bowen, to Vivid (Aug 17); A H Shirley, to Benteren 20); F E Grombe, W G V; Hudson, W H du le Chads, H Robertson, to Warspite (all Aug 29); C A Christian, mortrlite, (Aug 30); A S Holmes, as First Lieutenant, Bowen (N) and C R Curtis, to Magicienne (Aug 30); G Fair, to Cirus (Aug 29); T Jackson, to Magicienne (G) 30); R P Fitzgerald, Immortalite, J C Watson, to Sans W N England to Narcissus (Aug 27); W A Connop, to R A J Loane, to Audacious, R G H Biomfield, to Tyne, (N) 26); R W F Meade, to the Duke of Wellington, R C L to Pembroke, H Le D Stapleton, to Malabar, (Aug 27); Freeman, to Crocodile, W H W Grove, to Serapis, H T bert, to Australia, H W Sharp, to Malabar (Aug 23); R Wrey, F G Eyre, C P Buckle, C J Collins, R E Wemy Carey (T) and C de H Bell (acting R N R), to the Emp India, C E Madden, to Vernon, D R de Cheir, to Royal S eign (Sept 11); H M Wyatt, to Malabar Aug 19); G to Neptune, and R H Curteis, to Malabar (Aug 22); A G bitt, R N R, N F Ferris, R N R, W C Crutchley, R N Excellent (additional), A Y C M Spearman, to Crocod H Eyre, to Euphrates (Aug 23); T L Barnardiston, to Emanuel (additional) E A Salwey, to Alexandra (T) Scott, to Vulcan (T) (Aug 24); F G Egerton, to Royal eign, O V de Satge. to Narcisus (Aug 25); A F Turn Pembroke, W E Goodenough, to Surprise, A Barry, to gull, in command, and H G King Hall, to Magpie)Au A E Stewart, to Albacore, E Less, to Immortalite, (Au P S St John, to Warspite, (Aug 29); G W Smith, to Ans (Sept 12).

Sub Lieutenants—F H Walter, to Champion (Sept 5); Stanley, to Partridge (Aug 18); W F Thorp, to Cle (Sept 3): S B Norfolk and L C S Woollcombe, to Emp India (Sept 11); H F J Young (acting R N R), to Exe additional (Aug 23).

Midshipmen—F A Whitehead, P Wither and E E A to Immortalite (all Aug 17); T F Brayshay, to Nile (Aug C H Cinclair, to Sans Pareil (Aug 17); R E Carr, to L (Aug 17); H R Heathcote, M J G Cay, and J D D Stew Narcissus (all Aug 17); A F Silvester, to Hood (Aug 17 D Evans, and J Warton, to Hawke (both Aug 17); Hon O Forbes Sempill and C T Hardy, to Edgar (both Aug 1 S A Kennedy, A S Cole, and H W Parker, to Rodne Aug 17); W Bowden Smith, F D Arnold Foster, W L ber, and E O Ballantyne, to Royal Sovereign (all Aug A Rooke, to Champion, additional (Sept 5); H S Curr J A L Hay, to Canada, additional; G F S Bowles to maline, additional (Aug 18); W G A R Fairfax, E K Ar Pitts, C Asser, W Nunn, A A Ellison, J L S Kirkness, F S Gore to Empress of India (Sept 11); P T H Beamis Wardle, H W Longen, C W R Royds, I F Chichester, C Dreyer, to Anson Sept 12).

Naval Cadets.—J C H Lindsay, H T Pritchard, H V das, and H T D Jeff, to the Royal Sovereign; B E Pri G K Chetwode, R T Dickson, L R Greene, H L Cro L Williams Mason, and E J Howard, to Hawke; R G R Hobson, and J R Doddington, to Edgar; L J G And H G Sherbrooke, and H F Sadler, to Rodney; A J Gri P Cayley, H B Mulleneaux, F E Vaughan, R J N W and A M Peck, to Hood; G Hopwood, A V Courage Woodbridge, to Immortalite; S Bayner, to Trafalgar; Tindal-Cavell Woodey, to Dreadnought; R Collins, Tindall Atkinson, H O Reinold, and M G Newton, to N sus (all Aug 17); W W Kottlewell, to Tourmaline, addi (Aug 18); E L Frewin, to Cleopatra, additional (Sept 3) Prichard, to Hawke, Bernard E Prichard, to Royal Sov (Aug 17); H C Alcock, B L Way, M Casement (addit R W Long-Innes (additional), T J Hallett (additional), an Tennyson, to Anson (Sept 12); W P Koe, L R Oliphan Pilcher, F R Wrottesley, A K Betty (additional), E W (additional), W Tomkinson (additional), and H K Kit Empress of India (Sept 11),

Staff Commander,—J R Rogers, to Warspite, F (Aug 29).

Chief Engineer.—G J Gorfelt, to Hearty (July 16): F Curtis, to President (July 21); S Hockey, to Grassh (July 23); A E L Westaway, to Spanker (Aug 1); J W ner, to Seahorse (Aug 11; F T W Curtis, to Huss Featherstone, to President, additional, H Pill, to (Aug 29.)

Fleet Engineer.—A F Palmer, to Warspite (Aug 29)

Staff Engineer.—T Agnew, to Triumph (Aug 29)

Engineers.—H A Geyde, to Cambrian (Aug 21); Houghton, to Sans Pareil (Aug 26); F G Dawson, to spite (Aug 29); M Blakeman, to Malabar (Aug 23).

Fleet Surgeons.—G D Twig to Thunderer (Aug 18) W Whitley, to Pembroke, V Duke, B A M B to Hiberni A Mowll, to Dreadnought, R Turner, to Duke of Wellin (Aug 22).

Staff Surgeons.—G W Bell, to Magicience, A M Ke to Melampus (Aug 30); V C Queeby, Warspite (Aug 29); Loftie, to Trincomalee, G S Smith, to Euphrates, (Aug 22

Surgeons—A S G Bell, to Aurora, J Sugrue, M D Buzzard (Augst 22).

Chaplain—Rev A P Hill, B A to Haslar Hospital (Aug 1

Fleet Paymasters—W E P Saer, to Empress of India (S 11); C P Walker, to Anson (Aug 12).

Staff Paymasters—B Rogers, Warspite (Aug 21); J Chester, to Magicienne (Aug. 30).

Assistant Paymasters—J H Watson and E E Silk, to W spite (both Aug 21); F J Aylen, to Anson, W L Gill, to L (Sept 12); H G Lay and C H Rowe, to Empress of In (Sept 11); A B Ball, to Edgar (Aug 27); L Harris, to Du of Wellington (Aug 24).

Clerks—H E O'Dowd, to Magicienne (Aug 30); F H Roe, Calypso (Aug 24); C F Withell, to Empress of India (Sept A H Gulliver, to Anson (Sept 1); H Mitchell, to Edg (Aug 30); R H G Tyrer, to Mersey (Aug 27).

Assistant Clerk—M T B Fowler, to Empress of India, additional (Sept 11).

Gunners—A Northcott, to Warspite, J McCarthy, Triumph (both Aug 29).

Boatswains—J Disby, R J Dailey, and J Sullivan, to Wa spite, C Duggan, to Triumph, J Coleman, to Shamrock, E O'Dowd, to Magicienne (all Aug 29).

Chief Carpenter—G A Nutcher, to Warspite (Aug 21).

Carpenter—H Robinson, to Warspite (Aug 21).

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—J W Stephen, at St Dogmael's an Aberforth (Aug 22).

Admiralty, Aug 16, 1893—In accordance with the provision of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870, and Apri 30, 1877, Fleet Engineer Robert Hall has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Inspector of Machinery.

Aug 17—The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet:—G J Gorfett (July 16); F T W Curtis (Juy 21); S Hockey (July 23); A. E L Westaway (Aug 1).

Aug 18—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut G H Staveley and H H Jackson to be Lieutenants.

Aug 21—The following Staff Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet:—S J Robins, C Rudd, R Mayston.

The Basilisk is to be recommissioned on the south-east of coast of America by Commander F J Foley, and the Dolphin in the Mediterranean by Commander A W Paget.

SOME time ago, writes the *Pioneer*, a semi-official disclaimer was put forward in contradiction of our statement that Colonel Bissett, in accepting the Director-Generalship of Indian Railways, had the reversion of the Public Works Secretaryship in his pocket. This, however, did not appease the Engineers of the Railway Branch, who believed that the contradiction was of a Gladstonian character. A home correspondent, who has special means of knowing how the case stands, far removed though he is from Simla, confirms our original statement in every particular. Nay, he goes further, for he asserts that Colonel Bissett only accepted the post of Director-General—which involves a considerable loss of pay to him—after he had received the "distinct promise" of the Secretaryship. In justice to that officer the matter should be set at rest forthwith, before departmental opinion becomes more pronounced regarding the whole affair than it now is. It rests with his Excellency the Viceroy now to take action. Lord Lansdowne will have left India when the Public Works Secretaryship falls vacant next summer, and his successor will know nothing of the merits of the case. If the promise has been given, either distinctly or by implication, the member in charge of the Department should be called upon to show cause, in legal phraseology, as to his personal part in the transaction. If there was no such promise the sooner a formal official denial is given to the rumour, which is unquestionably believed both in England and India, the better for all concerned. The matter certainly cannot be allowed to rest in its present unsatisfactory state. There is discontent enough among Public Works officers without the burden of their grievances being increased by the assignment of high appointments twelve months in advance.

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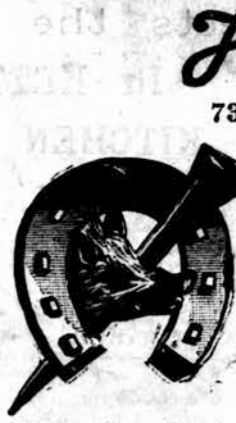
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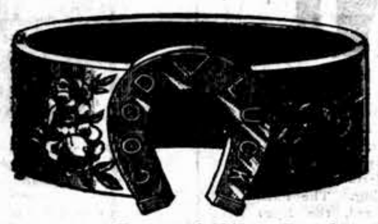

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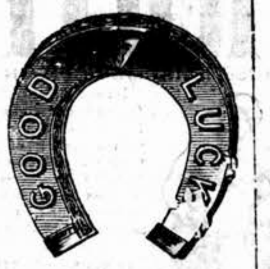

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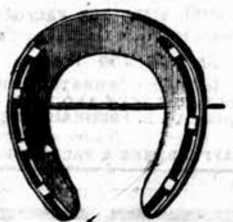
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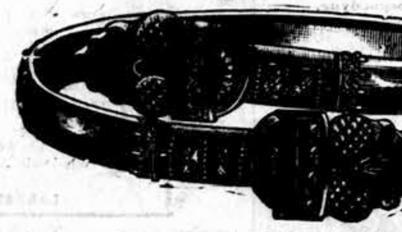
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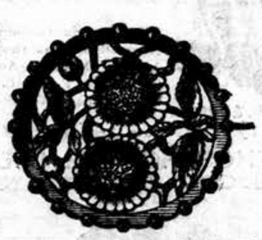
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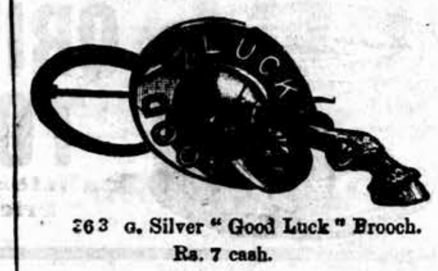

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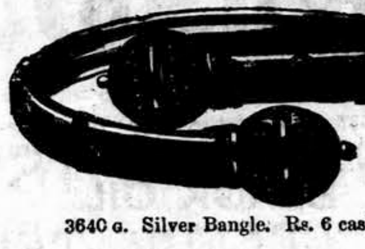
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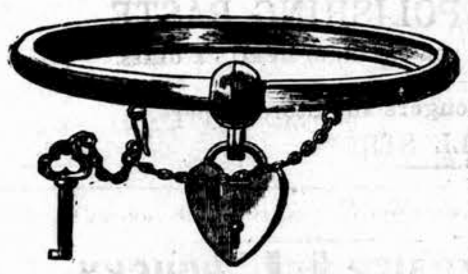
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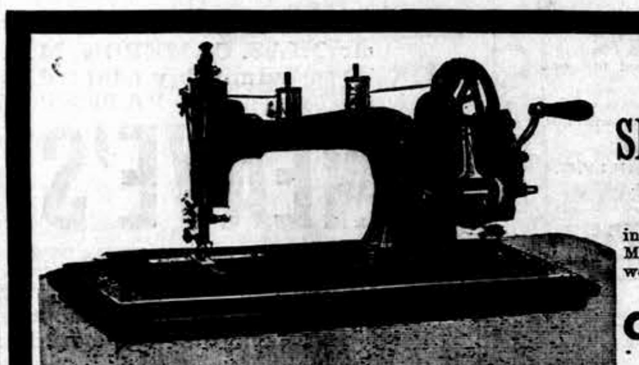

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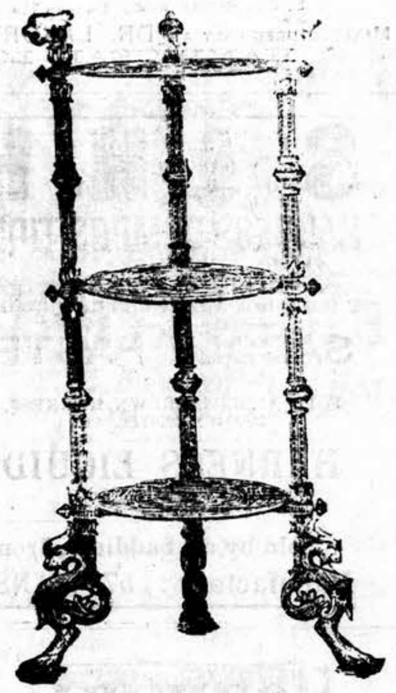
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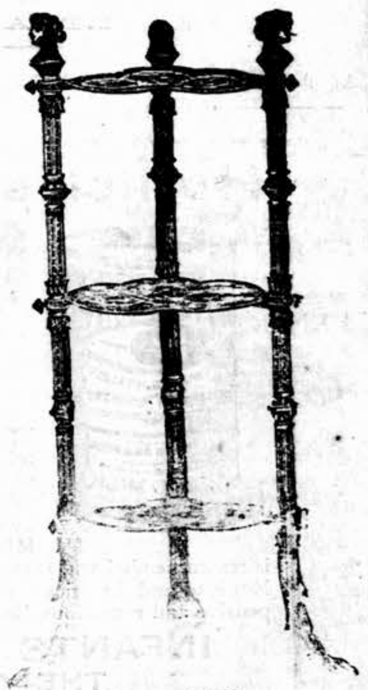
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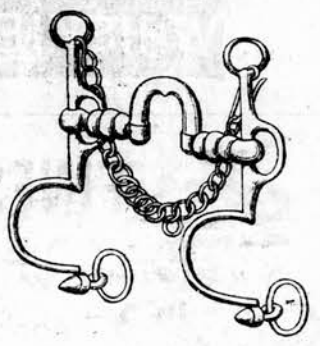
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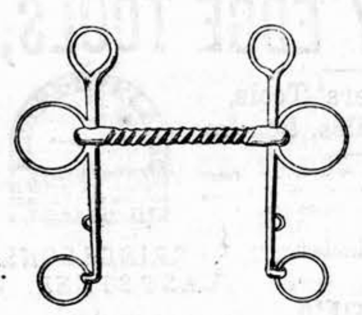
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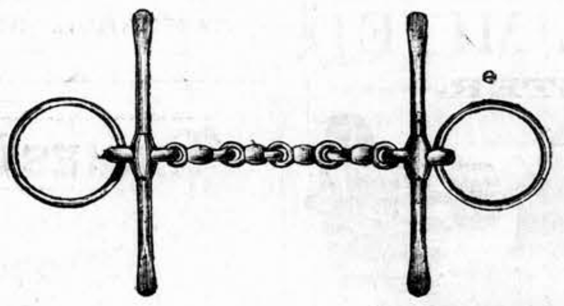
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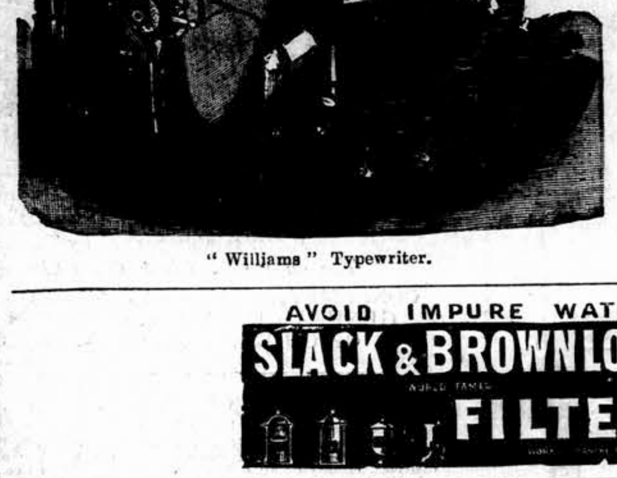
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